SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XII NO. 115. BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,842
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,885
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.		Tons.
23rd May	MASHOBRA	..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA	* ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA	..	8,986
8th Aug.	MANELA	..	8,303
22nd ,,	MARGHA	..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA	..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA	..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA	* ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA	..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th May	KIDDERPORE*†		5,334
27th ,,	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June 8th July	A Steamer* SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	
19th Aug	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,684
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
16th May ..	VARELA ..	Busreh viaKa'chi 11-45 A.M.
17th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Ka'chi viaKa'war 8-30 A.M.
24th,	BANKURA	Busreh viaKa'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
28th ,,	KHANDALLA..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday will be discontinued after the17th MAYand throughout theMonsoon. There will be direct sailings every Wednesday and Friday.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, and Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 188.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Malacca Maru	K. Fukuda	5874	19th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	28th ,,	11th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5308	8th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6083	14thJune	26th June
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845	28thJune	12th July

* Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	506	310	158	105	84
Hongkong	466	270	202	125	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	618	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allen Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No 82279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No. C.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. B. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

"The Best of its Kind"
A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.
Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars
Apply to
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station.
AHMEDABAD.

INSURANCE.
THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA
Growing by Millions
1923

New Business -	156	Millions
Business in Force	738	,,
Income - - -	36	,,
Assets - - -	141	,,

The amount set aside for the payment of Dividends to Policy-holders in 1924 is the largest in the history of the Company.
Write for a copy of Annual Report.
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.
The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS. AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SECRETARY up-country limited manufacturing concern now in Bombay, view open Depot., requires Depotkeeper, salary Rs. 100, Cash security Rs. 500, Salesman, salary Rs. 70, security Rs. 300. Those knowing local language, apply stating qualifications to Box No. 259, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10431

TO LADY DOCTORS—WANTED a LADY DOCTOR in a Punjab State. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, according to qualifications and experience, with free house and carriage. State full particulars to Box No. 254, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19638

WANTED—Energetic Canvassers FOR SALE of shares in a profitable and safe business dealing in Printing and Publishing of books of Mahomedan interest. For terms apply to the SUFI PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Pindi Bahaud Din, Punjab.
A R10263

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large FLAT and other rooms are TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10392

TO BE LET—For Hindus only. An airy BUNGALOW, at Chaupatty. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.
C R10438

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

ESTATE AND PROPERTIES SALE.—For Sale or for Lease—Rare Opportunity for Capitalists, about 900 acres of Cultivated Land, situated at sea side resort near Surat. For particulars apply Box No. 223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10347

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS and ADVERTISERS for "KARTUT", the Central Magazine of Trade Industry and matters of general interest. Annual subscription Rs. 4. Apply to MANAGER, "Kartut", Lakhan Kothri, Ajmer.
N R10436

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED TO SELL—Two second hand simple ATLAS STEAM ENGINES, 16" x 24" in working order. Apply to GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K R10424

FINANCIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A sympathetic gentleman to advance Rs. 50,000 for 3 to 4 months only at a reasonable rate of interest on a very Fine Jewellery article of nearly double value to be sent to London or Paris for Sale. Some Extra profit in addition to interest if sold. Particulars on application to Box No. 257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10426

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL

PARIS—Rue de Castiglion

PARIS

Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
1288

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RS. 300 MONTHLY.—Absolutely guaranteed. Send no money but self-addressed (½ anna) stamped envelope and see how this amount can be earned by working two hours weekly. A. H. COMPANY, Agra.
A1048

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

ROSE LICHIS—400 Rs. 3; 800 Rs. 5-4, MANGOES LANGRA 100 Rs. 9; Bombay 100 Rs. 7-8; Strong healthiest Grafts 100 Rs. 65; doz. Rs. 9; Thief rotproof pkg. Pkg., Rft., extra. Half advance. SUPDT. DARBHANGA GARDEN, Darbhanga, Tele:—"Garden."
T R10413

AUCTION SALE at Gaumdevi Laburnum Road, opp. Laburnum House, on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, Iron frame Cottage Piano by "Fleming May and Thomas", Chesterfield sofas, gramophone, organ, Jost Radio Fans, A. C. Table and ceiling fans, Japanese Screens, Singer and Jones Sewing Machines, English, Jail Carpets, glass, crockery, platedware, etc., etc. Auctioneers BYREN and CO.
T R10429

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Company's Bombay Exchange System (with the exception of lines connected to the Bandra and Ghatkopar Exchanges) will be converted to Automatic working at mid-night, SATURDAY, 17th May, 1924.

ON AND AFTER
SUNDAY NEXT, 18TH MAY.

USE THE DIAL.

C. ROBINSON,
General Manager.
C19664

MYSORE RACES.

12th 14th, 17th and 19th June, 1924.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the final entries for all races, will CLOSE on 24th May, 1924.

SADEG Z. SHAH,
Hon. Secretary,
Mysore Races.
19647

NOTICE.

MR. S. A. MAHOMED, who is the Sole Agent at Poona of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Advocate of India", "Jame Jamshed", "Sanj Vartaman", "Praja Mitra" and "Kaiser-i-Hind" newspapers notifies the general public and his subscribers that they must not enter into any transactions for supply of any of the above papers with his news boys nor should any Bills be paid to them without such Bills being first signed by him in Gujarati. All Bills due or paid in advance should be made payable to the Agent himself personally or by money-order to No. 10 Sassoon Road, Poona. Mr. S. A. Mahomed regrets that his late Bill Collector has been misappropriating moneys paid to him and has since been dismissed and no Bills should hereafter be paid to him or anybody else in his name. Mr. S. A. Mahomed will not be responsible for any payments made, otherwise than notified above.

S. A. MAHOMED.
Poona, 12th May, 1924.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 538 of 1922.

Messrs. SHAMNA SHIRAJI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business as grain merchants at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

WAMANRAO GANPATRAO PITALE and PANDHARINATH GANPATRAO PITALE, both of Bombay, Dyavadnya Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of March, 1922, it was inter alia ordered that the defendants abovenamed should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1631-7-6 for debt and interest and the sum of Rs. 389-3-8 being the party and party taxed costs of this suit noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said Judgment from the date thereof until payment.

And Whereas by a Warrant of Sale dated the 6th day of February, 1923, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 339 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1095, New No. 7109, Old Survey No. 1/1802, and New Survey No. 2/1802 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Police Station, on or towards the West by Building of Gangadhar Shastri, on or towards the North by the Princess Street or Lohar Chawl and on or towards the South by Police Station which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1984 and Street Nos. 248-250.

Now it is Hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on FRIDAY, the 13th day of June, 1924, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest and costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

There is an alleged claim by Mr. P. K. Telang against the property for Rs. 18 220 and interest thereon but such claim has not been proved in the required form.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

If the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1924.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. NANU HORMUSJEE AND CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
19686

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. CHANDRASEN DWARKADAS has lost or misplaced the original Conveyance, dated the 11th day of February, 1919, and made between Jasa Anchaji, Jiva Anchaji and Lalji Anchaji of the one part and our said client of the other part in respect of the undermentioned property, situate at Walkeshwar Road. Anyone having the said document is requested to return the same to the undersigned. Anyone making any calim against the undermentioned property on the strength of possession of the said original Conveyance is also requested to make known his claim in writing to the undersigned within seven days from the date hereof.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Property situate at Walkeshwar Road, admeasuring 124 square yards bearing New Survey No. 5/7273 D Ward No. 2963, Street No. 5 and bounded on the North by the property of Chandrasen Dwarkadas and on the South, East and West by public passage.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1924.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Mr. Chandrasen Dwarkadas.
No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.
19688

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5760 of 1922.

ISMAILJI ABDULALLI MATCHISWALLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHAI, (2) IBRAHIM ALLIBHAI and (3) ISMAILJI ALLIBHAI, also of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 12th day of April, 1924, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-six square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by a property of formerly of Keshavji and now belonging to the estate of Karsondas Natha and on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Pestonji Mancherji Nikolson and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 80 Street Nos. 464 and 466 and Registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under New Survey No. 1/1385 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1338 (Bhuleshwar Division).

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights is or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 5th day of June, 1924, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmatoon of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1924.

(Sd.)
Assistant Commissioner.
19670

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for works of providing 6in. cement concrete foundations along Clare Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, 26th day of May, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. MAUGHAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer.

Bombay, 15-5-1924.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay Municipality.
19667

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

No. 8-10, Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone 25152

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), opposite Krishna Vijay Club, French Road, Chaupatty Seaface, very valuable teak and blackwood open carved and plain household furniture by Roberts, Dewji and other known makers consisting of dining tables, arm and armless chairs, mahoganised mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiter, rich leather and tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, full sized mirror back drawing room cabinets, silver show cases, gramophone, tapestry lined drawing room suites, lady's and roll-top writing tables, glass book case, file cabinets, electric table fan and lamp, wall clocks, rich carpets, fancy teapoys, brass beds, oval mirror and panel door almyrahs, chival dressing tables and chest of drawers, cloth and gown press, round mirror hat-stand, baba perambulator marble top tables, rich glass crockery platedware, silverware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues are published.

VERY VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOM FURNITURE BY WIMBRIDGE, ROBERT, DEWJI AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO, GRAMOPHONE, SILVERWARE, GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATED WARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), No. 1 Rahim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction made-to-order solid pieces of household furniture by Robert, Dewji and others such as dining table, arm and armless chairs, full-sized mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs by Robert, tapestry lined silver show cases, Robert pattern mirror back cabinets, cottage piano, lady's and roll-top writing table, glass book case, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room carpets, fancy teapoys, electric table fan and lamps, iron beds, full-sized mirror and panelled door almyrah, oval mirror chival dressing table and chest of drawers with side mirror, hatstand, soil linen box, marble top, washing table, towel and boot stands, silverware, glass, crockery, platedware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th May, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT CHANDAN WADY, ROPA LANE.

Under the instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

Building materials, lying at Chandan Wady, Ropa Lane behind Sultan Manzil.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PURSE LOCKS, PADLOCKS AND BRASS FOILS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co. (Solicitors) and on account and at the risk of the party concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

4 cases each about 50 gross nickel-plated steel purse locks with back plate.

By order of the office concerned.

1 case 100 doz. padlocks of five levers.

1 case 100 books each of 100 page brass foils.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SULPHATE IN CRYSTAL, CRANK RING, AND ENAMELLED BATH TUBS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

2 Safes with stands, one of Godrej.

By order of the Bank concerned.

20 kegs each one cwt. copper sulphate in crystal.

On account of Insurance office concerned.

1 case crank ring.

3 enamelled bath tubs.

1 leather trunk.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail-coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Studebaker car, 4 cylinder, 5 seater, in perfect running order.
1 Standard motor lorry, 40 h.p., No. 133, in good running order.

By order of Municipal Commissioner.

1 motor car No. 7218.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "NERA LODGE" WITH OUT HOUSES, STABLES, AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moose, Esq, the Receiver in suit No. 4887 of 1921 (Charandas Chaturbhuj and another, vs., Morarji Mulraj and others) under the authority given to the Receiver by the High Court on 2nd May 1923 in the said Suit, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 18th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

The bungalow is centrally situated near Sassoon Point and has a drawing and dining room, four bedrooms with bath rooms, verandah all round, kitchen, out-houses, stables etc. It has a corrugated iron roof, and contains about 4 acres and 27 gunthas of land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND VACANT LAND AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadachoy Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th May 1924 sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises of the Dina Hotel at Mahableshwar.

All the Lots will be sold on the aforesaid date at the Dina Hotel premises at Mahableshwar.

LOT NO. 1.—DINA HOTEL.

All that piece or parcel of land with a Bungalow and out-houses and stables standing thereon situate at Mahableshwar known as "Dina Hotel" bearing the Survey No. 109 (part),—66, 67, Area 3 acres ,2 Gunthas, Akar 9-12-0.

LOT NO. 2.—AWAKALI GARDENS.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situate at Awakali in Satara District with a Bungalow standing thereon bearing Survey Nos. 39 to 57 and 56 Area 58 Acre and 35 Gunthas Varg. No. (6) (2) Akar 79-2-0.

Another piece of land bearing Survey No. 45 admeasuring about 1 Acre and 24 Gunthas, 41 Acres and 29 Gunthas.

LOT NO. 3.—Vacant piece of land at old Mahableshwar in the District of Satara bearing Survey No. 19-20 Pot No. 6 and 27 Area 48 acres and 6 Gunthas Akar 19-0-0.

LOT NO. 4.—All those several pieces or parcels of land situate at Bhilar near Panchgani in the District of Satara bearing Survey No. 26 to 29 and 33 to 39 and 59 Area 198 Acres and 38 gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 16th May, 1924.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a Public Auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of Machinery, Cordage, Manila, Hemp, Jute and Coir, Copper, Gunmetal, Lead mixed and Nickel Cupro Ingots. Great Coats, Blankets, Mosquito Nets, Dhurries, Coats warm, Shirts, Trousers, Drawers, Tents I. P. P. flies inner, 160 lbs. wallu, Locks, Pawlins, Plates, Lamps, Bullocks' Jhools, Stoves, Axes pick heads, Felt, Leather, Water-bottles, Tubs, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, Jugs, Mugs, Caps, Bowls, Anvils, Cordage, Cotton, Tape, Mamooties, Cordage, Hemp, Enamelware, Web Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools, Files, Cloth Rags, A. T. Carts Wheels, Boxes, Buckets, Ground Sheets, Pipe Hose, Camp Kettles, Basins, Drums, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
10433

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

An Auction sale of second hand CARS will be held on the 17th May, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at FORD SERVICE DEPOT., Worli.

For further particulars apply to,

AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.,
Ford Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN INDUSTRIES.

SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR AND OIL MILLS, LTD., AS A GOING CONCERN SITUATE AT JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD AND DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jemietram and Madon, Attorneys for Mr. Devidas Vithaldas Liquidator of the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. at the Mill premises as a going concern the property known as the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., together with its machinery accessories, apparatus, etc.

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (of which a portion admeasuring 1,230 square yards or thereabouts) is Sanad Land, with the messuage tenements or houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of Grant Road and at the junction of Grant Road and Duncan Road in the land and registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,508 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2822, 2823, 3007, and 4944, New No. 9603 A1/9609 and 11171, Old Survey Nos. 1380, 2143, 4400, 2142, and 1/2142 and New Survey Nos. 5671, 5674, 31/5673, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Shapurji Hormasji Toddivala partly by the property of and the Bombay Municipality and partly by the Duncan Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Narsungrao Dhrumpi and partly by Bapty Road, on or towards the north by the property of Moosa Haji Junas and on or towards the south by Grant Road and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 23, 518 to 516 and 732 and Street Nos. 189 and 197 1, 2, 3, 4 and 1 on Grant Road side and Ward No. 518 and Street Nos. 378 to 382 on Duncan Road side and Ward No. 731 and Street No. 7 on Bapty Road side and bearing Cadastrial Survey No.

division.

Particulars of the Machinery and other movable property to be sold.

PART I. FURNITURE.

Tables, Chairs, Cupboards, Scales and Weights, Safes, Office Clock, 1 Typewriter and other articles now lying in the registered office of the Company at Two Tanks in the building firstly hereinabove described.

PART II MACHINERY.

H. Simon's Roller Plant, grinding capacity marked on the machine is 4,000 lbs. of wheat per hour, with wheat cleaning, washing drying and conditioning plant. 4 Horizontal Stone Mills 4'6 inches dia. for grinding rice etc., with scourers for cleaning rice etc., 2 Vertical Dreadnaught Grinders 30 inches dia. for grinding peas etc, 1 Roller Mill for crushing barley Cut, etc., 1 Electric Motor to drive the whole concern, complete with shafting pulleys etc., belonging to Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., 2 Boilers for conditioning wheat, etc., Lathe, Drilling, fitting machines, etc., and the goodwill of the business carried on by the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., in their name or in the name of Messrs. Allarakhis Thaver and Co., and the trade marks used in the said businesses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Attorneys for the Liquidators at their Office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th May, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P., RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay,
Telephone No. 21285.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE-MAKERS.

Auction Sale of a newly landed fresh consignment of about 265 tons selected first class Moulmein Teak Squares.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Buncer, by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand on account of the consignors.

About 209 tons selected first class Teak Squares (thin and thick) fresh stock just landed from Moulmein sizes above 10 feet, Mark G R & Co.

About 15 tons selected first class Teak Squares (thick) fresh stock just landed from Moulmein from 8 to 14 feet, Mark A B M Foncar.

About 30 tons selected first class Teak Squares (long and short), Mark A B R M.

Also the following will be sold by Public Auction on the same date and time by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand and on account and at the risk of Framji Rustomji Homavazir.

About 20 tons Moulmein selected first class Teak Squares (thin and thick) above 10 feet.

Printed conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th May, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB UNIVERSAL DRAMA
"THE CLEAN UP"
5 Reels—Featuring the Popular Handsome Star.
HERBERT RAWLINSON

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy with Jack Cooper and the Century Beauties in their romantic fairy dancing costumes on the roof garden of New York's swell restaurant.

The Programme includes the International News with the famous Indian Juggernath Festival procession.

To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T).

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT UPPER MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagor Atmaram alias Vithal Lakhmidas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 16th day of May, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground (since redeemed) together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon situate lying and being at upper Mahim without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (533) five hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts (including) strip of land 13 feet and 3 inches in width on the Eastern boundary let open for passage and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 29 and 80, New Nos. H/3524 and E/3615 and New Survey Nos. 1H/118 and 6/119 Cadastral Survey No. 801 of Mahim Division and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under G Ward No. 5759 (2) and Street No. 235 A and bounded on or towards the East by the public passage on or towards the West partly by the property of Mathuraprasad Gayadin and parly by the property of De Souza on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagwandas Fakirchand and another.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co. attorneys for the mortagagees, at their office in Nos. 12 to 16 Oak Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household and office furniture, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th May, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By the order of the Manager of Dead Letter Office:—Books, boots, wearing apparels, used stamps and Co.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th May, 1924.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"TRIFLING WOMEN"
Featuring BARBARA LA MARR
and
RAMON NOVARRO.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A WOMAN'S WOMAN"
Featuring MARY ALDEN.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"BEYOND THE ROCKS"
Featuring GLORIA SWANSON.
and
RUDOLPH VALENTINO

Remember! Saturday
31ST inst.
The Day of Your Greatest Happiness!

Cinema Majestic

Girgaum.
Presents To-Day & during the week
Majestic Film Co's,
Newest Super Production
DEBT of SIN
A picture that you will be sorry to miss.

COMING
The Saraswati Film Co's,
Premier Production
VIKRAM CHARITRA
With an all Star Cast
all favourites.
Watch for the opening date.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-Play
"VATRASUR-VADHA"
OR
"INDRA, the VICTORIOUS"
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial & Popular
NOVELTY CINEMA

To-Night for the Last Time
AT 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Kohinoor's Popular Film
"Tulsidas"
In 7 Reels of Enchantment and Devotion!
Commencing from To-morrow
"Mahatma Dnyaneshwar"
National's Popular Film.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 15.

There has been a considerable increase of rain in North West India. Falls are heavy in South East Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam North and South East, Bengal, Orissa, local in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, the Panjab Hills, Mysore, Malabar, Madras and Deccan. A few falls also occured in Upper Burma and in Gujerat.

The Chief Amounts:—Mergui 2 inch. Dibrugarh, Dhubri and Shillong 2 inches, Tejpur, 1 inch, Gauhati and Mymensingh, 1½ inches, Cox's Bazaar 6 inches Noakhali, 7 inches, Chittagong, Narayanganj and Cuttack 3 inches, Angul and Mysore 3½ inches, Calicut 2 inches and Cuddappah ½ inch.

Forecast:—Decrease in Orissa and in North Bengal. Extension in Upper Burma.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 14th May 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.756 in
Temperature of Air	87.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.5 "
Dew Point	76 2 "
Relative humidity of Air	71% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	3.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.8 "
Minimum	82.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,NW,SSW, WSW.WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	123 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Gauge	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Gauge
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	15	8 12	26 9	16	2 21	18 1
		20 21	26 10		14 14	18 10
F.	16	9 10	27 1	18	2 56	16 10
		21 13	27 6		15 10	18 4
Sat.	17	1 40	26 11	19	20 5	20 1
		14 37	25 0		7 48	17 5
Sun	18	10 53	28 4	18	4 17	14 7
		22 50	28 4		16 49	17 6
M.	19	11 40	30 0	19	5 5	13 11
		23 36	28 5		17 42	17 5
Tu	20	12 27	30 3	20	5 47	13 8
					18 32	17 6
W.	21	0 24	28 1	21	6 32	13 10
		13 15	20 1		19 25	17 10

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north-west and the minimum in the whole of the division. The thermometer rose to 105 degrees at Ambala and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east of the province and clear over the west. Humidity is in defect in the latter area. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 109 degrees at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind and Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in lower Sind and at Mount Abu; the minimum was higher than usual at the latter station and lower at Bikaner. The thermometer rose to 109 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Ahmedabad reports 0.30" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Gujarat and Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and Cutch. Maximum temperature was above normal at Deesa, Rajkot and Bhuj; the minimum was lower than usual at Bhuj but generally higher elsewhere. Deesa recorded a maximum temperature of 113 degrees yesterday.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Saugor and Hoshangabad humidity is in defect. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was higher than usual in the south-east of the division. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 112 degrees at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was slightly higher than usual at Ratnagiri. At Bombay, the maximum temperature yesterday was 92.8 degrees (1.8 degrees above normal) and the minimum 82.4 degrees (2 degrees normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—excess at Bijapur. Maximum temperature of the division and the minimum in east Skies are moderately clouded over Belgaum and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad and in was generally higher than usual in the whole Hyderabad only. The thermometer rose to 112 degrees at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Numerous dust or thunderstorms have again occurred in the north of the reporting area and the south of the Peninsula. Rain has fallen locally in Malabar, the Madras Deccan and Gujarat. The chief amounts, which remain to be mentioned, are 2.20" at Calicut, 0.40" at Trivandrum and 0.40" at Cuddapah.

Forecast.—Conditions continue favourable for thunderstorms in the Peninsula.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 14th May 1924 issued from Simla.

Numerous dust or thunderstorms have occurred in Rajputana Central and north-east India and the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has recommenced in Tenasserim. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam Central India East and local in Lower Burma Orissa, Kashmir, Central India West and Malabar while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, the east United Provinces, east Rajputana and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts were:—Cherrapunji two inches; Gauhati, Saugor Island three quarters; Angul one and a half; Sambalpur, Dras, Gulbarga a half; Cochin one; Trivandrum three-quarters and Kodaikanal two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF MAY 1924.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st May to date.	Departure 1st May to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan	102.4	72.8	..	—0.12
Rawalpindi	89.6	59.1	2.47	—1.55
Lahore	98.3	65.7	0.77	—0.41
Hissar	104.8	70.4	..	—0.13
Ambala	104.8	69.1	0.61	—0.06
Delhi	100.6	75.3	0.62	—0.39
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	106.6	78.2	..	—0.19
Mainpuri				
Jhansi	107.0	81.1	..	—0.07
Cawnpore	105.9	78.5	0 32	—0.24
Allahabad	108.8	77.8	..	—0.11
SIND				
Jacobabad	109.5	77.2	..	—0.14
Karachi	92.2	77.9	..	—0.03
RAJPUTANA				
Ajmer	104.8	76.8	..	—0.18
Jaipur	105.7	74.1	0 03	—0.13
Kotah	106.4	82.0	0.26	—0.05
Mount Abu	92.5	75.4	..	—0.42
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj	103.4	69.6	..	—0.05
Dwarka	89.0	81.6	..	—0.01
Veraval	88.1	81.1	..	—0.15
Rajkot	110.5	79.8	..	—0.15
Bhavnagar Para	106 4	82.7	..	—0 21
GUJARAT				
Surat	94.1	82.8	..	—0.11
Ahmedabad	110.6	85.1	0.30	—0.09
Deesa	114.0	84.5	..	—0.11
CENTRAL India West				
Neemuch	105.1	78.6	0.27	—0.05
Indore	106.1	82.1	..	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore	105.9	77.5	..	—0.22
Saugor	104.2	80.0	0.09	—0.04
Hoshangabad	109.3	81.8	..	—0.12
Khandwa	110.9	85.5	..	—0.10
Akola	111.5	85.8	..	0.01
Amraoti	111.1	84.0	..	—0.19
Nagpur	111.5	87.5	..	—0.20
Chanda	112.4	88.8	..	—0.22
Raipur	108.5	84.1	1.24	—0.96
KONKAN				
Bombay	92.8	82.4	..	..
Ratnagiri	90.3	82.8	..	—0.09
Mormugao	90.6	81.6	..	—0.64
Karwar				
BOMBAY DECCAN				
Malegaon	108.9	77.0	..	—0.24
Ahmednagar	105.7	69.5	..	—0.09
Poona	101.4	71.4	..	—0.20
Sholapur	107.7	78.9	..	—0.29
Bijapur	105.7	75.3	..	—0.12
Belgaum	101.0	70.4	..	—0.63
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad	107.9	75.0	..	—0.22
Nizamabad	111.6	86.1	0.07	—0.25
(Indur)				
Hyderabad	108.2	85.6	0.24	—0.16
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore	93.7	80.5	..	—1.09
Calicut	94.5	74.3	5.69	—2.51
Cochin	89.9	78.1	2.42	—0.67
Colombo	86.8	79.4	3.39	—2.03
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam	95.1	84.6	0.01	—0.69
Bellary	106.1	79.1	..	—0.43
Cuddapah	109.5	71.3	0.75	—0.23
Madras	95.2	83.2	..	—0.30
Bangalore	99.2	70.8	0.52	1.20
Combatore	101.3	73.0	1.14	—0.02
Trichinopoly	105.2	82.0	..	1.23
Negapatam	93.9	82.5	..	0.66

THE SAFE FORM OF MILK FOR EVERY HOME
Glaxo
A Nurse says: "I shall recommend Glaxo whenever opportunity arises, as I have thoroughly tried it during the last two months, and for milk puddings it is splendid."

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The Super-Milk
for Infants, Growing Children, Invalids, the Aged, and General Household Use

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Mellin's Food—For the use of Infants from Birth.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Prepared from Mellin's Food and cow's milk. For use where Mellin's Food is unobtainable.

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For children after weaning and invalids.

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The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179.) says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths, about 2,000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-12-0 per cubic foot according to width. F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 15.

TT RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling d d Frcs 560.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 570.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 560.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 328.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.37 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs 74.05.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs 86.70.
London—Rome Liras 97.90.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

London April 14

Rentes 3%	52 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/8
„ 2 months hence	33 7/16
Closing Tone of silver—Steady	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	2 3/8
Interest days market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES —MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, May 14.
Stockholm	16.45
Christiania	31.46
Amsterdam	11.70
Switzerland	24.68
Belgium	Yesterdays91.68
Athens	214.50
	London, May 14.
Exchange on London in Paris	74.35
„ Germany	
„ Italy	98.12
	New York, May 14.
Demand Bills	4.36.75

DISCOUNTS.

	London, May 14.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3—
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/4
„ 5 per cent Rentes	25
TIN BLOCK	£ 227 3/8

WAR LOANS.

	London, May 14.
Funding Loan 4% 1930/90	£ 83— unchd.
Victory Bonds 4%	92 3/8 „
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 5/8+1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/2 unched
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	46 1/2 „
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	61—
Govt. Securities 3%	56 7/8 „

	London, May 14.
Conversion Loan	£ 77 11/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 102 1/8
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 111—

BULLION.

Bombay, May 15.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-11-3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25-11-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-11-0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80-12.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80-14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 81-3.

LONDON, May 14.

Bar gold ready, £4-14-6.
Silver ready, d. 33-10.
Silver forward d. 33-7.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet steady. America sold. Continent bought. Undertone good, little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 15.

Ready :—25-11—6

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest At 6 p.m.
Vaisakh	25-10-6	25-11-6	25—11—6
Gath	25-10-3	25-11-0	25—11—0

Teji Mandi :—
Vaisakh 0—2—0
Gath 0—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 15.

Ready :—80—13—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6½ a.m
Vaisakh	80-12-0	81-0-0		80—15—0
Gath	81-2-0	81-4-0		81—3—0

Teji Mandi.
Vaisakh 0—6—0
Gath 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 15.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67/15
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 98
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99-4
5½ per cent War Loan due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/2
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 5/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 133 1/8
National Bank	£ 44 1/2
Eastern „	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

Bombay, May 15.

Share market was closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Calcutta, May 14.

In the sharemarket to-day Jutes opened unchanged with a steady enquiry for Howrah and Sibpur which had a very fair amount of support from speculators. Fort William advanced on enquiry and prices for the other stocks remained steady with little buying support.

Coals:—There was only a moderate business passing and rates registered no changes.

In Teas East India, Dimekusi and Bishnauth were among the concerns enquired for. Seajuli was a strong feature.

Miscellaneous:—With a very poor support the business reported was negligible.

Government Securities were steady.

Following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities 3½ per cent. Government paper 67/14 s.l., 5 per cent. bonds 1933 98/4, 5, per cent loan 1945/55 99/8 s..l 6 per cent. bonds 1926 101/9.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1397.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway Rebate 73 s.o.l.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/2.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref. 99, Alliance pref. 95, Anglo India 344 x.d., Small Lots, Auckland 171 s.l., Champdany 186, Clive 31/10 x.d., Delta 441/8, Fort William 276/8, Howrah 41/10 c.d., s.l., Do A Pref. 105/8, c.d., Do 7 per cent. Pref. 105/8 c.d., s.l., Hukumchand Pref. 21/4 disc. Nuddea 41/8, Reliance 55/4 c.d., Borrea ordy 17/4, Damagurriah 10/4, Nazira 12 x.d., Satpuluroa and Asansal 4/2, Saetarampore 10/8, Singaran A 4, Talcher 6/6.

Miscellaneous:—British India Corporation ordy 5, Madan Theatres 2/8, Murree Brewery 128.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 2/14, Bishnauth 30, Dimakusi 29/4, East India 16/8, Sarugaon 14/4, Sajuli 39/12.

Debentures:—7 per cent. Auckland Jute Debentures 102

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand is one shilling four and fifteen sixteenth pence.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

THROUGH MESSRS. HUSSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.

Bombay 15th. May 24.

The market to-day opened with a declining tendency all round but in the course of the day witnessed a reaction and the the market witnessed a steady tone all round. Initial levels saw a rise of 6 annas per cwt. in Ready prices, New and Old Crop remaining steady. Today's offtake amounts to 3,700 bags, showing a fair demand for spot sugar.

Foreign markets are telegraphed to be slightly better.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 23/6 per cwt.

Fine White Transhipment ex Bond Rs. 18/4 per cwt.

Fine White Transhipment ex Nur Jehan Rs. 18/4 per cwt.

Fine White Shipment April sh 25 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Shipment June July sh 22 per cwt F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment July Sept. sh 21/3 per cwt F. B. H.

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed at £ 17 7/16 paid for May/June shipment. Poor trade.

Cottonseed Bombay £ 10 1/8 May/June Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £ 25 3/4 May/June Sellers.

Seeds and wheats were dull and inactive.

Owing to unsettled Confidental exchange situation, petrolem shares weakened on reduction of price of Pennsylvania Carde oil to 4.25 per barrel. Market closed better.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 15.

A further advance of 21 and 10 points in old crops and 2 and 5 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 20 to 24 points higher. The markets advanced on scattered buying. The consumption of the American mills for the month of April was 480,000 bales as compared with 484,000 bales in March, 577,000 bales last year and 447,000 bales in the year 1922.

Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 14th instant (5-50 p.m.) as under:—

"Consumption figures bullish, though somewhat less than anticipated owing National Ginners estimate weather still unfavourable."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 14th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co:—

"Weekly weather reports unfavourable. Looks higher."

Reports from America are becoming more bullish as the mill consumption there continues to be very heavy, and the weather is unfavourable to the new crop. In the circumstances we might quite easily witness a spurt in values, and if such a spurt take place we expect that new crop deliveries will advance more than the old crop as they at present are quoted at a price which discounts a good crop outturn.

A small change was reported in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 569½ for F G Broach April/May 1924. At the opening Commission Houses were sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 568. Touching Rs. 563½ the market further gave way to Rs. 567½ on selling by Commission Houses and closed at the same rate at 3 p.m. Whilst new Broach opened at Rs. 514 and closed at Rs. 513 easier on Commission Houses selling. Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 548 and going down by a rupee closed at Rs. 548. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 552 and declining to Rs. 550½ closed at Rs. 551 Commission Houses being buyers. New Oomra opened at Rs. 473½ and closed at Rs. 473. The market was totally featureless to-day with very little business passing. F G Bengal May, July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 530, Rs. 528 and Rs. 483 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good enquiry from Japan Exporters for Broach cotton. About 2,500 to 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

The Sawri markets are closed to-day for ready and forward business owing to Parsi holiday.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, May 15.

New York Market 14th May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
31.15	May			31 36+21	
28.77	July	28.91+14	28 97+20	28.87+10	
24.92	Oct.		25.10+18	24 94+02	
24.30	Dec.			24.35+05	

Telegraphic market advices:—July highest 29.10, lowest 28.80, range .30 points. Small but steady market.

Liverpool Market 14th May 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
17.38	May			17.61+23	
16.68	July	16.70+02	16.92+24	16 68+03	
14.52	Oct.			14.76+24	
13.96	Jan.	14 00+04	13.98+02	14 18+22	
3.82	Mar.			14 02+20	
Egyptian					
21.30	July			21.24—05	
18.80	Nov.			19.25+45	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 250,000. Light rains in Arkansas and Oklahoma, warmer. Entire belt partly cloudy. (2) New York cables:—"Crop accounts generally unfavourable, seems safe temporarily to buy on breaks for good scalping profits." (3) American cross rate 4.37. July highest 16.92, lowest 16.60, range .32 points. Featureless steady market. Weekly Government weather report unfavourable; heavy rains, nights are too cool entirely, causing seeds to rot. Progress poor much replanting will be necessary.

(4) U.S.A. Mills April consumption 480.000 bales (Against 484,000 in March).

Comparison with previous years:

	1924	1923	1922
April	48,000	577000	447,000

COTTON.

	Liverpool, May, 14. Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	6,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp-	1000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	500
Imports	
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot good demand	18.0
Egyptian F.G.F. Sake	23 456
New York 11 a.m. May	21.23
(As known in Liverpool July	28.93
at closing time) Oct.	25.07
New Orleans 10 a. m. May	21.15
July	28.70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 14 Today's price.
May	17.34—.04
June	....
July	16.67—.01
Aug.	....
Sept.	....
Oct	14.54+.02
Nov.	....
December	....
January	13.97+.01
Feb.	....
Mar.	....
April	....
May	....
Egyptians: —	
July	21.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 11. To-day's Price.
May	17.61+23
June	17.44+26
July	16.92+24
August	16.20+25
September	15.48+45
October	14.76+14
November	14.40+22
December	14.29+22
January	14.18+22
February	14.06+20
March	14.02+20
April	13.96+20
May	13.90+20

Tone—Very Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 14. To-days price.
May	21.84—.06
June	21.54— 06
July	21.24—.06
August	21.00—unchd.
September	20.60+05
Oct.	19.75+30
Nov.	19.25+45
December	19.10+45
January	18.95+45
Feb.	18.90+45
Mar.	18.85+45
April	18.85+45
May	18.85+45

Tone—Very Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	London, May, 14.
M. G. Bengal, Good	11.30
„ „ Fully Good	11.70
„ „ Fine	12.10
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.70
„ „ Fully Good	12.20
„ „ Fine	12.70
M. G. Broach, Good	13.45
„ Fully Good	13.85
„ Fine	14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.20
„ „ Fully Good	11.60
„ „ Fine	12.00

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, May 14.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	6,000
„ „ to Continent	
Futures at New York	
„ „ May	31.36+21
„ „ July	28.87+10
„ „ October	24.94+02
„ „ Dec.	24.35+05
Spot Cotton at New York	31.70+25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	31.00+20
Futures „ „ July	28.60+14
„ „ October	24.24+07
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	
Silver foreign mined	

WHEAT.

	London, May 14.
RAZORIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN M/J Fellers	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	31/3
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Sellers	45/3
Wheat soft Red Karachi per 492 lbs C I F A/M Sellers	44/4 1/2

Tone of Karachi wheat. Firm and dearer though little doing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 15. (6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the VBombay Grain Merchant's Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a.p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	47 0 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 14 0	10 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0	10 11 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 11 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 7 0	11 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	76 0 0	15 12 0
Reelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	68 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnutes	71 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barely	30 0 0	
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 10 0
Forward.		
Wheat, April/May		
Wheat, August/September		
Linseed, April/May		
Linseed Sept.		
Groundnuts A/M	71 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	16 0 0	
Gujrat Castor Seed Vishak	76 5 0	
Cottan Seed J/J	5 11 0	

LINSEED.

London, May. 14.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags M/J Sellers 19 1/8

Very Quiet. Prices are Occasionally lower,

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot
„ Net
„ Months May/Aug, Ssellers 36 5/8
„ Sep./Dec. Sellers 36

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta May Nominal	23/3
July Sellers	20/9
July-Sept. Sellers	20/6
Fine Java White C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	21/10
Fine White Java C and F Karachi July September Sellers	21/10

Tone:—Weats and absonce of Demand.
Yesterdays Cuban Sugor May Sellers 21/3

Relieves immediately without injection.
CURES IN 48 HOURS
SANTAL MIDY
Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY
Beware of imitations and Counterfeits
ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS
PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime
FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION
Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

METALS.

	London, April 14.
English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Coper G. M. B.	£ 61 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 7 15/16
Hard Spelter	£ 28 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17

BRASS.

	Bombay May 15. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	65	0	0
Do	1	62	8	0
Do	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do	1 3/4	62	8	0
Do	2	62	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, May 15. per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper English	3/4	71	0	0
Copper	1/	71	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	71	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	72	8	0
Copper	2/	72	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		79	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		61	0	0
„ „ „ 1		60	8	0
„ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71	0	0
American Copper 3/4		72	0	0
„ „ 1, 1 1/4		72	8	0

RUBBER.

London, April 14.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July 11 1/4
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe May 10 5/8
Tone:—Weak and Lower Owing to liquidate. and absence of trade demand, Closing rather steadier.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION.

	Bombay, May 15. per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand ..No.	20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
David ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Trikamdas ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	6
Sattraa ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house ..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan ..No.	40-1	1	13	0
Japan ..No.	42-2	1	14	6
Japan ..No.	20	1	2	9
Japan ..No.	32	1	9	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 14th May, 1924.

Cotton	9,238 Bales
Wheat	13,510 Cwts
Linseed	11,426 „
Rapeseed etc	2,500 „
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	253 „
Groundnuts	372 „
Castorseed	3,624 „
Rice	2 940 „
Myrabollams	6,223 „
Cottonseed	2,745 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,526 „
Juwar	589 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	1,870 „
Bairi	739 „
Coal	439 Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

	Bombay, May 15. Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	3
E D. Sassoon	1	1	9
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	6
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
E D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth + Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	2
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Dalalevan			
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Diamond Chuta	1	6	0
Salita—			
Febancy per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	9
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	6
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	13	6
Phoenix per piece	6	13	6
Swan Finlay per piece	6	13	6
Hindustan per piece	7	4	6
Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill :—			
Pal per piece			
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	8	6	6
Bombay United per piece	8	4	6
Gabran No. 5124			
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY,

English mails by s.s. Delta, due to arrive at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 17.

Public Debate between Bombay Students' Brotherhood and Catholic Gymkhana at the Gymkhana Grounds, Kennedy Sea Face, Chowpatty, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. H. P. Mody to preside.

The s.s. Dongola with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 16 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 6m
May 17, (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
May 18, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m., Sunset 7h. 7m.
May 19 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 3m., Sunset 7h. 7m.
May 20 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 7m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5-0 p.m. to-day (Friday).

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

A concert and social will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. Members and friends are cordially invited.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on today transactions is supposed to remain unchanged at 8 per cent.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 14th May to 6 a.m. of the 15th idem:—

Small-pox 6 attacks and 3 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 3 attacks and 3 deaths; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 201. Total mortality this day last year 99.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 7-50 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The N Y K steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 13th May, and is due to arrive here on or about 5th June. S. S. "Nagato Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 10th May. S. S. "Genoa Maru" arrived at Singapore on the 12th May. S. S. "Tamba Maru" arrived at Hongkong on the 11th May. S. S. "Lima Maru" arrived at Kobe on the 9th May.

STUDENTS' DEBATE.

There will be a Debate between the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Catholic Gymkhana to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Gymkhana premises, Kennedy Sea Face, Chowpatty. The Brotherhood will propose that "Co-operation not competition should guide international policy." The Gymkhana will oppose, and Mr. H. P. Mody will preside.

SANITATION ROUND IN B AND E WARDS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Sanitation Round has been arranged in B and E Wards of the city on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.). The party will start from the League's Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Those interested in the sanitation of the city are requested to attend.

MOPLAH RELIEF FUND.

We have received from Mr. Ismail Ahmed of Kholvad a sum of rupee one only towards the above.

PARSHURAM JAYANTI SABHA, RAWALPINDI.

The Secretary of the P. Jayanti Sabha, writes from Rawalpindi:—

"The Parshuram Jayanti Sabha, Rawalpindi, celebrated Parshuram Jayanti Utsava, on the 6th instant, at Mandir Sehglan, where Rev. Rishi Sadhuram Agnihotri performed Havana ceremony. Goswami Yadu Kul Bhushan Vyakhyan Bhaskar, Pandit Narotam Chandra Shastri and Pandit Uttam Chand Ji delivered speeches on the life of Bhagwan Parshuram; where it was described that the Almighty come down whenever there was decay of righteousness for the protection of the good, for the destruction of evil-doers and for the sake of firmly establishing Dharma. According to this Bhagwan Parshuram slaughtered the evil-doers only. The priests worshipped the Prathma of Bhagwan Parshuram, and after 'arti', 'prasad' was distributed amongst the audience.

"On behalf of the Sabha I request and appeal to the Brahmans and non-Brahmans of India to celebrate throughout India the Parshuram Jayanti in the future."

LATE PANDIT RAMKRISHNA DEVIVEDI.

A condolence meeting of the students and admirer of the Matunga Tree Hindi Class organised by the Matunga Congress Committee was held, as notified, on Sunday the 11th inst. at the office of the Matunga Congress Committee to record the premature and untimely death of Pandit Ramkrishna Derivedi till recently the teacher of the Hindu Class.

Dr. C. N. Pherwani B. M. and ch. a friend of the deceased Pandit who presided spoke a few words about the good nature of the Pandit.

After some students of the Hindi Class spoke about the work of the Pandit and the troubles taken by him three resolutions were passed (1) expressing deep sorrow and sympathy for the death of the deceased Pandit (2) to send the amount collected by them to the aged mother of the deceased and (3) urging the Congress Committee to help the students in continuing the class by appointing another teacher. A fairly good sum was subscribed on the spot towards giving effect to the resolution No. 2.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Sir Purshotamdas Messrs. Natrajan, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Girjashankar Trivedi, Jaisukhlal Mehta and others will speak on the above subject. Mr M. A. Jinnah will preside.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DETAINMENT AND ENTICING.

Shaikh Mohabhat and Shaikh Subrati figured as accused in a case in which they were charged under Section 498 with enticing and detaining the wife of the complainant, Shaikh Lal Mahammad, with a criminal intent, before Mr. H. P. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court.

The statement of the complainant, a tram driver, was that he was married to one Lakshyabai at Colaba a year and a half back since when he has been living with her at Lalbagh, Parel. The accused used to visit his place and the complainant came to know that they timed their visits when he was away from his house on duty. The growing intimacy between the accused and his wife reacted in a lessening of affection on the part of his wife towards him and culminated in their enticing her away on the 15th of last month at 9 p.m. The matter was reported to "Jamat" who called upon the accused to explain, but they never turned up. His wife, however, came with one Abdulla and gave silver anklets which were also subsequently taken back.

Examined by the Court, the complainant stated that one Raghunandan saw the accused in company with his wife on the night in question.

Accused No. 2 deposed that the complainant was known to ill-treat his wife and in spite of the warning of their "Jamat" his conduct towards his wife suffered no change. Consequently, with the consent of the complainant, the marriage was dissolved by the "Jamat." He said he could call the "Jamat" to produce evidence to that effect.

The case stands adjourned to the 22nd instant.

SENTENCED FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the instance of Nanalal Narottamdas, Inspector Kent charged Harsadrai Sakarlal with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 10,000 given to him by Patel Bros. The case came up for hearing before Mr. Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The case of the complainant is that the accused was a clerk in Messrs. Patel Sons and was entrusted with Rs. 1,30,000 with directions to have it changed at the Currency Office and forward by telegraphic money order three different sums to three different places. While the accused sent the stipulated sums to two places, the sum that was to be sent to the third place was appropriated by the accused.

Examination of the complainant elicited the information that he was taken by the accused to a hotel at Thakurdwar where one Kanyalal produced a packet of notes containing Rs. 7,650 which was handed over to the police

Kanyalal, in his evidence, stated that the money was given to him by the accused for safe custody at about 10-45 a.m. on the 14th instant at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., where he is employed as a clerk. He did not count the money at the time as there was a rush of work.

The accused admitted having received Rs. 1,30,000 of which he sent Rs. 90,000 to Bagalcote and Rs. 30,000 to Bijapur, but retained Rs. 10,000 intended to be sent to Sanudak. He left Rs. 7,650 with his friend at the Central Bank and with the balance he speculated in "Satta Bazar" losing in all Rs. 2,400 on the nights of the 12th and 13th.

He pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for 1 year and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default of payment suffer 6 months' imprisonment in addition.

ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Ginger Harper, Gim, Mrs Vinay, Oscar Vinay and Claude Vinay were charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Herbert Seymour Lynn.

The complainant resides with his father at Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. He knows accused Nos. 3, 4 and 5, who reside at Frere Road. Accused No. 3 also resides with accused No 3 and accused No. 1 is their companion. The complainant alleged that in consequence of a dispute about a Swance whistle between complainant's brother and accused No. 5, the latter nurtured resentment against him. On the 24th of last month at 9 p.m. as he was going to Bandstand accused No. 4 came up and asked him as to why he insulted the accused the "other" day. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 also came at the time and hit him." Accused Nos. 3, 4 and 5 said "give it to him." The complainant shouted when witnesses came and rescued him. He was at European General Hospital for treatment.

As evidence was not conclusive against the accused, His Worship discharged them.

ABDOOL GAFOOR KHAN ARRESTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Patil placed Abdool Gafoor Khan, Takedar, and his son Hazrat Gool, in connection with the murder of Akram Khan and his wife Mariambi (the daughter of the accused).

Mr. Haji, Bar.-at-Law, appeared on behalf of the accused and applied for bail. Mr. Patil in opposing the bail application stated that the accused had been arrested at Bandra by Deputy Inspector McCulloch when he had in his possession the rifle. His Worship refused bail and directed the Sub-Inspector to keep a strong guard on the accused. The case was remanded to the 23rd instant.

Full particulars of the murder have already appeared in Thursday's issue.

NINE MONTHS FOR STEALING CLOTHES

Sub-Inspector Salaskar charged one Abdul Karim for theft before Mr. G. R. Khairaz.

The facts of the case are that on the 3rd instant one Issac David residing at No. 6, Ripon Road, missed some clothes of his, and on the next morning at about 8 a.m. he went to Chor Bazaar to see if he could find his clothes. As he was passing he found the accused selling his clothes and arrested him on the spot and handed him to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate taking into consideration his six previous convictions convicted and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

INQUEST ON PATHAN DEATHS.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday touching the deaths of Akramkhan and Begambi who were alleged to have been shot down by Abdul Gafoor on Wednesday morning under circumstances already reported in these columns. Abdul Gafoor was arrested at Bandra by Deputy Inspector McCulloch and was present at the inquest with his son Hazrat Gul who is also suspected to have taken part in the crime.

Ali Akbarkhanulla, a Sarang on a steamer, identified the bodies as that of his uncle and mother-in-law. Witness saw Akramkhan alive at 5 a.m. on the 13th instant at the house of Marukshah, a Serang. He (deceased) was married on the 11th instant and lived at Masjan Tank. At 2 p.m. on Wednesday witness heard of Akram's death.

Hoor Jan, the wife of the deceased and the daughter of the deceased woman, said she was married to Akram on the 11th instant at 10 p.m. Since then they had lived together. Her mother, grandmother and brother lived with them. Her mother and grandmother went to the step-father's (the first suspect's) house at 8 a.m. On Wednesday her brother Abdul Hakim had served her step-father with a notice for her mother's maintenance. The notice was served on the 12th instant. Her husband (the deceased) was not at home when her mother and grandmother went out. He returned at 8-30 a.m. When witness told him that her mother and grandmother had gone to her step-father's place he said he would follow them in case there was a disturbance and he went. None of them returned. About 9-30 a.m. she was informed by Marukshah Serang that her husband and mother were dead and that there had been a quarrel. At about 3-30 p.m. she went to Imamwada Improvement Trust Chawl where her step-father lived. She saw her mother's sister. On hearing that her husband was dead and her mother was in hospital she went to the Police Station where she heard that her mother had also died. Before her marriage she (witness) lived with her grandfather. She did not know that there was any quarrel between her husband and her step-father. Her mother was beaten by her step-father and driven away by him about three months ago.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. N. Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination on Akram's body said there was a gun shot wound on the right forearm at its inner edge, fracturing the inner bone of the arm with muscle laceration of the tissues. There was an external gun shot wound on the inner side of the left thigh in its upper part. That wound passed upward and backward fracturing the thigh bone with external laceration of all tissues. There were two exit wounds one in the left hip in which a fragment of the projectile casing was found and the other, a large wound in the buttock. There was a lacerated wound on the upper lip with fracture of the upper incisor teeth and a lacerated wound on the cheek to the outside of the left eye. The cause of death was shock and haemorrhage from gun shot wounds at arm and thigh involving the blood vessel.

Dr. Joseph Donnelland, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, said the woman was brought to the hospital at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday by Sergeant Taylor in a dying condition with penetrating wound on the front of the upper part of the right thigh with multiple fracture of the bone and rupture of the main blood vessels. There was a lacerated wound at the back of the right thigh and buttock. There was also a pack of black particles extending across the front of the chest similar to what would be produced by discharge of a firearm at close range parallel to the chest wall. She died at 10-42 a.m. The post mortem examination revealed no further injuries and no bullet. Death was due to haemorrhage following gun shot wounds of the thigh.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

POONA GOODS TRAFFIC,

A RAILWAY EXPLANATION.

A. G. I. P. Railway Press Note states:—

It has been represented by loading Merchants' Associations of Bombay and by individual merchants that the closure on booking goods traffic from Bombay and from up-country centres to stations on the M. and S. M. Railway via Poona has dislocated trade and caused heavy financial loss.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is making every endeavour to clear the traffic, but is severely handicapped by the inadequate facilities for transhipment at Poona.

A greater tonnage is now being transhipped daily than in any previous year, and to assist traders in the despatch of their goods, wagons have been permitted to be loaded in excess of the number that can be cleared daily. There is no shortage of wagons on either the M. and S. M. Railway or the G. I. P. Railway.

This is normally the busiest period of the year for bookings via Poona, but traffic since March 1, this year has been abnormal on account of the heavy despatches of salt from the Konkan, which have followed the reduction of the salt tax. In anticipation of this reduction, despatches of salt have been almost entirely held up, with the result that the Railway Company is called upon to move in two months, traffic that is usually spread over half a year.

The situation is aggravated by the likelihood of famine conditions being declared in the South, necessitating the movement of grain and famine grass to the affected areas in large quantities.

The G. I. P. Railway and the M. and S. M. Railway have under construction new and improved transhipsheds at Ghorpuri, near Poona, which on completion will admit of a larger amount of traffic being handled in future years, and there should be no recurrence of such congestion as is now taking place.

Meanwhile, the best possible use is being made of the existing facilities and the public will understand that the railways are endeavouring to reduce delays and inconvenience to a minimum.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION.

Swami Nikhilanaada, a Sannyasin member of the Ramakrishna Mission, has arrived in Bombay with a view to enlist public support to the two monthly journals of the Mission, "Prabuddha Bharata" and "Samanvaya", the former published in English and the latter in Hindi. The former is of long standing and was founded by the late Swami Vivekananda, while the latter was started only two years ago with a view to familiarise the teachings of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda to the Hindi-speaking people. Swami Nikhilananda had a successful tour in Rajputana and was able to enlist the sympathy of more than one Indian Chief towards the Mission. H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar has donated Rs. 2,000, the Jaipur State Rs. 1,000 for Hindi work and H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur Rs. 1,000 for the Advaita Ashrama at Mayavati. Other States in Rajputana have also been sympathetic and promised support. The Swami hopes to enlist the support of the Bombay public also in the same generous measure. The Swami is staying at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road (Bandra), Bombay No. 20, where those who are interested in the work of the Mission may see him. Any contribution towards the publication of the journals of the Mission will be thankfully received by the Swami at the above given address.

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Lands are being prepared for sowing of kharif crops. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Kolaba, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in some parts of Gujarat, Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary.

The annual general meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of India which was to be held at Calcutta on the 19th instant has been unavoidably postponed *sine die*—A.P.

DESHBANDHU DAS.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

Mr. C. R. Das accompanied by Mrs. Das arrived in Bombay by Calcutta Mail yesterday at 1 p.m. He was received by Pandit Motiwala Nehru and after a few minutes' conversation motored to Juhu with Panditji. Mr. Das looked exhausted and tired by the journey and the recent illness had a visible imprint upon his appearance. In response to a request for an interview by our representative, Mr. Das said he was too tired to say anything for the time being.

THE BUDDHA CELEBRATION.

MAHATMAJI TO PRESIDE.

The celebration of the triple anniversary of the Birth, Enlightenment and Parinirvana of Bhagvan Buddha will take place on the 18th instant at 6 p.m. at the present residence of Mahatma Gandhi at Juhu, near Andheri. Mahatmaji will preside and deliver an address. Those who wish to do so may bring flowers as an offering to the Lord Buddha. Among those who will speak on the occasion are Muni Jina Vijayaji, Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. C. F. Andrews.

DECCAN STATE CONFERENCE.

SANGLI REFUSES PERMISSION.

The fourth session of the Daxini Sansthan Hitavardhak Sabha is to be held in Sangli on the 28th and 29th instant under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at Law, M.L.C. The Reception Committee requested the State authorities to grant permission for holding the sitting in the town of Sangli. But the Dewan of the State has declined to grant the permission. The Conference will be held in the British jurisdiction within two miles from Sangli near the Willingdon College building. It is to be noted that there is no difficulty of minority as in Bhavnagar. The Chief is a full power ruling prince.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(THURSDAY, May 15.)

Major C. C. J. Barrett, C.S.I., C.I.E., has been appointed to act as Political Resident, Aden, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-General T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., or pending further orders

Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed to hold the temporary appointment of Sixth Additional Judge in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, in the scale of Rs. 1,000—50—1,500 for the period ending the 28th February, 1925.

The following appointments have been made to take effect from the reopening of the respective Courts after the Summer Vacation:—

Mr. N. R. Gundal, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Haveri, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Muddebihal.

Mr. B. G. Kadkol, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Muddebihal, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. S. A. Arauha, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Hubli.

Mr. K. G. Kulkarni, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Hubli, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Gadag, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bail-Hongal.

Mr. S. T. Ranade, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bail-Hongal, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Devrukh.

Mr. R. G. Shirali, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Devrukh, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Haveri.

Mr. Kaikhusru Dhanjishah Bilimoria has been appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of Police on probation and to attach him to the Central Police Training School, Nasik, for training.

Mr. M. B. Pradhan, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chalisgaon, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Amalner and Erandol, with effect from the 4th June, 1924, and to do duty at Amalner.

Major M. J. Holgate, O.B.E., M.B., B.S (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), I.M.S., Superintendent of Mahableshwar in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Director, Labour Office, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with study leave for four months with effect from the 5th July, 1924, or the date of relief.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has made the following appointment on his Personal Staff:—

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp—Honorary Lieutenant Meherban Sir Chintamanrao Dhundiraj alias Appa Saheb Patvardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Sangli.

Mr. R. W. H. Davies, I.C.S., has been appointed to act temporarily as Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi, vice Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., on deputation, pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Mahadev Karnik has been appointed to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, till relieved by Rao Saheb Bhaskar Amrit Patankar, or pending further orders.

Mr. B. S. Patel, Professor of Agriculture, to do duty as Deputy Director of Agriculture for Animal Breeding, in addition to his own duties, from 25th April to 31st May, 1924, and thereafter to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture for Animal Breeding, vice Mr. E. J. Bruen on deputation, pending further orders.

Dr. W. Burns is confirmed in his appointment as Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, with effect from 31st May, 1922.

Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, Teacher of Drawing, School of Art, Bombay, to be temporary Personal Assistant to the Principal, School of Art, Bombay, for a period of six months with effect from 1st June, 1924.

Mr. B. F. Khambatta, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been appointed as Health Officer of the Port of Karachi on probation for one year, vice Dr. H. C. Venis, D.P.H., retiring.

Mr. P. P. Balsara, L.M. & S., B.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira, vice Mr. S. V. Trivedi, L.M. & S., B.M.S.

On reversion to the Public Works Department, Mr. R. D. Parekh, B.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

Mr. S. B. Tyabji, A.M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, Lonand District, is granted under Fundamental Rules 80 and 81 (b) (i) leave on average pay for twenty days with effect from the 5th May, 1924, or the subsequent date of relief.

The recommendations of the Departmental Committee appointed at the Army Head Quarters to revise the scheme for Indian Army reserve of officers are, it is understood, says the "Pioneer", being circulated to Local Governments for their opinion. When those views have been obtained the scheme will be made public.—(A. P.)

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL,

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION'S SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, May 15.

The Council of the Parsi Central Association has given its entire support to the Children's Protection Bill and expresses surprise that the measure was not introduced earlier. According to the Association, the only drawback of the Bill is that it does not provide sufficiently for the establishment of certified schools contemplated by the Bill for subsidising the existing institutions so as to enable them to take over the custody of children dealt with under the proposed enactment.

MACLAREN AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

After the Airmen found that water in petrol supply would make it hazardous to venture on starting, the party went to work emptying tanks of petrol. They also rubbed out names and remarks which visitors had written on various parts of the machine. Bamradi Aerodrome is not very conveniently located and its distance from Allahabad causes inconvenience in several respects. Want of shade also is a disadvantage as the "Vulture" will have to be all the day in the hot sun and wind with temperature rising up to 110 degrees. If the petrol required arrives in time the party hope to leave early to-morrow morning.

BOAT DISASTER AT SHERTALLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 15

News of a boat disaster just comes from Shertally (Travancore). Casualties so far ascertained are only three.

A motor launch by name "The Morning Star" and belongin to Mr. Mathew Verky, left Cochin for Shertally at 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday last. She had to push her way on against the strong tidal current. As she reached Kuttenchal about five miles away from Shertally, she was caught in a heavy squall, with the result that she listed and eventually capsized.

The number of passengers on board is believed to be about 35. As soon as the boat listed, the passengers and the crew raised an alarm.

Another boat bound for Shertally hurried to the scene and rescued most of the passengers.

Two of the victims were bandsmen—a father and his son returning from Cochin after attending a marriage.

CALCUTTA DACOITY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

To-day the Additional Presidency Magistrate was engaged in hearing what is known as the Strand Road Taxicab Dacoity Case, in which Shiv Ganesh Dube and four other up-countrymen stand charged with dacoity and murder.

Facts of the case as stated by the Public Prosecutor are that the accused who were armed with revolvers and daggers came by a taxi-cab to a grain merchant's shop on the Strand Road on the evening of the 3rd April.

The accused Shiv Ganesh entered the shop with a revolver and on being offered resistance fired at one of the shop assistants, but the shot missed him. The accused fired a second shot and killed Ramdeo Singh, durwan of the shop. On an alarm being raised some of the accused escaped in the taxi-cab while two of them who ran away were chased and arrested by a crowd.

A shop assistant and a Police Constable who had arrested one of the accused were next examined.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

NOTTS. VS. AFRICANS.

LONDON, May 15.

At Nottingham, 6,000 people watched the opening of the Notts versus the South Africans match. The weather was fine. The South Africans made 186, to which Nourse contributed 52. Barratt took 5 for 59. Notts made 93 for 5.

CHESTER CUP.

LONDON, May 15.

The Chester Cup resulted as under:—Rugeley (10—1) 2. Sierra Leone (5—1), 3. Miwani (100—7).

13 ran.

Won by three lengths, six lengths separating the second and the third.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, May 15.

At Torquay in the Davis Cup match, Washer (Belgium) beat Kingscote (Britain) 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

LATER.

Britain beat Belgium by 3 matches to 2 in the first round of the Davis Cup. Gilbert beat Watson 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.—Reuter.

FUTURE RECRUITMENT FOR I. F. S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 15.

The Government of India notify that after 1924 no Indian candidates will be recruited for the Indian Forest Service in the United Kingdom is and after 1925. All such candidates must submit their applications direct to the Local Governments or administrations of the Provinces in India to which they belong.

JOIN THE CONGRESS.

WHAT MUSLIMS SHOULD DO.

DR. KITCHLEW'S SUGGESTIONS.

The following has been issued over the signature of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew in view of the forthcoming session of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore:—

For some time past the conviction has been forcing itself on many earnest and thoughtful minds that a re-adjustment of the national programme before the Muslim community has become a necessity, if it is to withstand the onslaught of the forces of reaction that are now gathering strength. The present unsettled state of affairs with regard to the Khilafat has reacted on the activities of the community and as a result national work among Muslims has received a set-back. A new and more dynamic programme embracing the whole phase of the life of the community should now be thought out, and a re-orientation given to the All-India organisations. For this purpose it is necessary that the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the Khilafat Committee should meet in a special session. The present religious and political position should be considered in all its aspects and the conference should decide on the advisability or otherwise of continuing without alteration the present programme of the Khilafat movement. The question of organising the community on special lines for the purpose of taking their due place in the affairs of the country and in the struggle for Swaraj, should also be considered there. Since the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, and the Khilafat Committee have declared that it is a religious duty binding on all Muslims to fight for the establishment of Swaraj in India, no programme which is not based on this principle can be entertained seriously. Let me make my position clear. I consider it a moral and patriotic duty that every Muslim should.

(1) Join the Congress.

(2) Make common cause with other communities in the fight for Swaraj.

(3) Work directly and in all possible manner for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Subject to these fundamental considerations any active programme meant to secure the welfare of the community and to organise it for effective political action should be welcomed by all.

In the meantime I would suggest the following items for the serious consideration of the community as providing a suitable basis for work.

1. The office of the Central Khilafat Committee should be removed from Bombay to Delhi.

2. The Jamia Millia of Aligarh should be converted into an organisation for the training of political workers and its habitation should be shifted to Delhi.

3. The establishment of a library, a press and one Urdu and one English daily newspaper at Delhi.

4. A worker's fund (as well as a general fund) should be established on a permanent basis. The ordinary work of organisation, control and direction of the permanent political and other activities of the community should be carried on by a staff of whole-time men residing mainly at Delhi. The central permanent Committee will organise the provinces, establish branches and keep in direct touch with the network of subordinate organisations spread all over the country.

5. Muslim jathas (Muslim volunteer corps) on the Sikh model should be organised in every village which should be affiliated to a central organisation under the control of the permanent Committee.

6. Efforts should be made to establish Maktabs in all mosques to develop a special primary education system for the Muslims.

7. The charity funds, Zakuath etc. must be controlled in the interests of the community.

8. The Waqf property should be controlled on a communal basis.

9. Muslim Banks and Co-operative societies should be established with a view to promote the economic prosperity of the community.

10. Technological Institutes and colleges for instruction in applied science should be opened with a view to encourage Musalmans to take greater part in trade, industry and agriculture.

11. It should be made a condition that every member who joins the organisation should sign a pledge to serve the cause of his country and his community according to the instructions of the Central Committee.

12. Tabligh (Muslim Missionary Work) should be carried on by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema independently of the political organisation.

13. With a view to discourage litigation and for the amicable settlement of disputes Panchayats should be established all over the country.

This in my opinion should form the skeleton of a national programme which would be acceptable to all parties alike. I have consulted a large number of friends and workers on this matter and there seems to be a general agreement as to the main principles. Of course this is by no means offered as a final programme but merely as a basis for discussion and I beg to invite criticism from leaders of Muslim opinion on all the issues raised.

I am glad also to notice that some of my influential journalist friends have taken up the idea and are already advocating it in the Press. I request the Muslim public to give their careful attention and thought to this matter, and in view of the coming sessions of the Muslim League which is to be held shortly in Lahore to formulate their ideas clearly on the topic which is of vital importance to the future of the community.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Willson gave a dance at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

Prof. N. S. Subba Rao, Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, who arrived here on Wednesday morning left on Thursday for Simla to attend the Universities Conference.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1924.

SEEING SNAKES.

We have received "with the Publisher's compliments" a pamphlet entitled "Gandhi and the Indianisation of the Empire" by J. F. Bryant, M.A., F.G.S., I.C.S., (Late member of the Legislative Assembly) which has just been published by J. Hall and Son of Cambridge. "The book", writes Mr. Bryant in his Preface, "has been produced in the hope that it will educate the public as to the political condition of India. It is not in any way propagandist. There is no bias in favour of Government, party, race or creed. Whilst the Indian is criticised for being too exclusive or distant, the White Man is warned that he cannot lightly throw off the burden which he has fastened on himself." Those are the first words in the book and the last words are these: "Without committing ourselves to any definite course of action, we may, at any rate, take up the position that we are perfectly ready to consider any proposals that have the support of the Indian nation as a whole, that are likely to conduce to a lasting friendship with India *and that will not prejudice the commercial and other interests of England*" (our italics). It would seem therefore evident that "the burden which the white man has fastened on himself" is one of feet as specified in "the commercial and other interests of England" in India. As for educating the British public as to the political condition of India, we doubt whether the main idea which gives its title to the pamphlet that the whole Empire is in danger of becoming Indianised, novel as it is and interesting to the speculative mind, is likely to illuminate the political condition of India for the British public or anybody else at present; and in his description of actual condition of India the author has conveyed an altogether false impression owing to his reliance on selected sources for his information. Mr. Bryant himself may believe himself to be quite free of any "bias in favour of Government, party, race or creed," but the sources from which he has chosen to derive his information give the pamphlet a decided, even angry, bias against the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements, their leaders, and everything connected with them. On the subject of Non-Cooperation the authorities he quotes for his opinions include Sir Sankaran Nair, "New India", Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mrs. Besant, "The Leader", the "Madras Mail" and other Anglo-Indian journals. There are some quotations from "Young India", but they have been picked out with a view to support Mr. Bryant's own thesis and not for the purpose of revealing the real nature of Mahatma's teaching, which is the aspect of the political condition of India on which the English public chiefly require educating. Even when he seems to concede some merit to the Indian leader, he destroys its value by some false assertion as in this paragraph: "This is the keynote to his politics—unity; unity of Untouchables, Hindus, Mohammedans, Co-operators and Non-Cooperators. In the Khilafat movement to which he contributed so much, one may also observe the growth of a sentiment of Unity between Pan-Islamism and Pan-Asiaticism. He would even make further sacrifices in the cause of political unity; for Bolshevism itself, according to Gandhi, would be preferable to the existing regime. The only limit to the unifying process which he advocates is the culture of the West; for that is Satanic, inhuman". The last sentence contains a downright lie. Everyone who has ever spoken to Mahatma on the subject of literature or philosophy or art, knows that he admires the culture of West. What he denounces as Satanic is the exploitation and oppression of the weak by the strong, of the poor by the rich, of the Eastern by the Western systematised in a form of government. Only if such oppression and exploitation is his idea of culture—the Germans did, we know, include it in the term *Kultur*—can he truly say that Mahatma Gandhi calls the culture of the West Satanic and abhors it. If, instead of idolising the national self-interest, as he manifestly does throughout the book, Mr. Bryant had but made the effort of imagination necessary to put himself in the position of a person who believes in the existence of a God to Whom men are responsible for their treatment of one another, he would have realised the point of view of the Mahatma. As it is, throughout the book, he treats this great religious thinker as a cunning and dangerous conspirator. He ascribes directly to his influence every violent outbreak which occurred in the years 1921 and 1922, and makes him out a ceaseless cause of violence, whereas everyone within the Non-Co-operation movement knows that rebellions like the Moplah outbreak would have taken place all over India when the campaign of repression began after the visit of H. H. the Duke of Connaught, but for his restraining, humanising influence.

Mr. Bryant claims that his pamphlet is "not in any way propagandist." We can only say that to take the word of the known enemies of any individual or movement, and disregard the avowed aims of such individual or movement and the opinion of its sympathisers, is not the way to give a just impression, in our humble judgment. He has done injustice to the Non-Cooperation movement and its founder, but it is mild compared to that which he has done to the Khilafat movement, again by a "judicious" selection of authorities Mandelstam, formerly first dragoman of the Czar's Constantinople Embassy, the bitterest enemy of the Committee of Union and Progress and an unscrupulous propagandist, is quoted as a sound authority on the aims and behaviour of the Young Turks. "Hughes' Dictionary of Islam" (a Christian Missionary production full of fables which no Orientalist would dream of trusting) is quoted as an authority upon the teachings of Islam with results which would bewilder any Muslim. We would, if we were able, warn the British public that there is not a word of truth in Mr. Bryant's cool assertion (on the authority of a Christian missionary) that a perpetual war with Christendom is the ideal of Islam and that to kill Non-Muslims when the opportunity arises is their bounden duty. We are at a loss to know why Mr. Bryant, writing from Cambridge in the neighbourhood of such world-famous Orientalists as Prof. Browne and Mr. Nicholson, should have thought it necessary to have recourse to "Hughes' Dictionary" or to the sciolistic though encyclopaedic Mr. Lothrop Stoddard for information on Islam. His point of view towards the Khilafat movement may be gathered from the following sentence: "The inclusion of 'Syria' in the Khilafat demands is significant, since it shows that the movement is not only against Britain but against France." The truth is, of course, that the movement is opposed to any non-Muslim Power which occupies any portion of the territory which is regarded as the Muslim Holy Land. It is "against" Britain and France only as regards that particular wrong, which in their case has involved the breach of several treaties and some solemn pledges. If Russia and Italy had been the sinners, the movement would have been against them. The Muslim institutions are not furious giants, they are peaceful windmills, grinding corn for men. No good is done to anyone by tilting at them. Mr. Bryant's treatment of the Ali Brothers lacks restraint, and some of his allegations might have involved him in a libel action if they had been made against men who were free to take such action. But we imagine that Mr. Bryant's knowledge of Non-Cooperators, though remote, includes the fact that they do not resort to courts of law. If he has any better authority than the privileged and rather vague (and till now unsupported) allegations of Sir William Vincent, or the scandal of the Anglo-Indian Clubs, he has not mentioned it. We quote the first few sentences of his attack, which he has dignified with the title "History of the Movement:" "An anti-British movement, nominally to protect the Holy Places, started before the War. The brothers Shaukat and Mohammed Ali started a Society called the Anjuman-i-Khaddam-i-Kaaba or Society of Servants of the Kaaba at Mecca. They hinted that Turkey was about to ally herself with a Christian Power. They anticipated a glorious victory in the war that would ensue. To those who perished, an even more glorious future was assured where physical exhaustion was unknown. Mahomed Ali and his brother were in close touch with Obeidullah, the head in Kabul of a "provisional Government of India." They went to Rawal Pindi and had a Conference with this head and with other notorious anti-British personalities. In 1915 they were interned in Delhi at the instance of the Chief Commissioner, now Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Home Member of the Government of India. They were released in 1919 and played a considerable part in the Congress at Amritsar.....With the advent of the Ali Brothers, new vigour was infused into the movement. A Conference was held at which they presided. *It would appear that the question of a revolution was not then mooted.....*" We have italicised the last sentence because it is typical of the author's methods. Throughout he depicts the Ali Brothers as violent revolutionaries regardless of their staunch adherence to Mahatma Gandhi's principles. Happily in England there is no such untraversable gulf fixed between Englishmen and Indians as there is here. There are men of note in England who know Mahomed Ali better than Mr. Bryant knows him, and will receive his hectic portrait with a grain of doubt. We shall ask Mohammed Ali to review this book for us.

In conclusion we would ask the British public to believe that the state of India is not half so bad as Mr. Bryant thinks. The leader of the Non-Cooperation movement is a saint and not a clever rogue, the leaders of the Khilafat movement are God-fearing, friendly men, not murderous ruffians. There is no intention whatsoever on their part to destroy or to engulf the English race. Their sole aim is to strive for justice for India and Islam and for mankind in general. The present writer has been in the heart of the Non-Cooperation and especially of the Khilafat movement for more than three years, and Mr. Bryant's lucubrations seem to him like the result of madness. We would ask the English public to remember that the mentality of Anglo-Indian officialdom has not been normal since the war, that they, excited by their Indian hangers-on, are apt to "see snakes" where none exist and to shriek at sight of horrid monsters which to others are invisible. Happily there are now signs of a return to sanity.

Notes of the Day.

The Purdah Committee.

Lord Olivier who, till a few days ago, was ignorant of the terms of reference of the Committee appointed by the Government of India, has at last been informed of the same and has told the Aga Khan that it is an "expert body" which has been asked "to undertake the preliminary investigations essential before the precise lines of further proceedings could be settled and embarked on." If this was all the object of the Committee, where was the necessity for all the fuss made in connection with its appointment and the extraordinary secrecy maintained about its work? Could not the Government of India have told the public in a frank and straightforward manner that they were appointing a small committee to define the scope and lines of the regular public enquiry which will be undertaken later? Instead of doing this, they enveloped the preminary investigation in a thick veil of mystery, aware as they must have been that this procedure of theirs would give rise to misunderstandings and suspicions. From Lord Olivier's statement, it now appears certain that the Simla mountain in labour will produce only the proverbial mouse. Both Lord Olivier and Mr. MacDonald have been assuring Indians that the Government of India mean business this time and are not playing for time. Well, it will not take long for both of them to be disillusioned. They have yet to know the Anglo-Indian bureaucrat at close quarters. Mr. MacDonald said the other day that the dictum that his Government was in office but not in power was more false than true and boasted that whoever was in office had opportunity and opportunity was always power. He proceeded to instance the recognition of Russia and abandonment of Singapore as an exercise of such power. Why was this power not exercised in the case of India? Because the reactionary Government of India has been too powerful and clever for Lord Olivier even to make a beginning in carrying out the Labour Party's pledges to India. Even now they are busy preparing materials to thwart the intention of Labour Government to establish a "closer contact" with the representatives of India.

The Bureaucratic Move.

By announcing that no non-official business will be transacted during the forthcoming session of the Central Legislature, the official world doubtless hopes that it will have effectively checkmated the Swarajist move to raise once more the question of the Government's unsatisfactory response to the nation's political demands. We are not in the confidence of the Swaraj Party and, therefore, we cannot say how the leaders of that Party view the decision of the Government just announced. The decision will no doubt cause them a good deal of disappointment. But we may be sure that they will be neither surprised nor disheartened by the dodge that has been played against them. If they cannot move resolutions, it is open to them to move an adjournment of the House at a suitable juncture for the purpose of drawing attention to the question which they have at heart, but they may be again checkmated by the motion being disallowed by the President, as we suppose he is quite competent, under the Rules, to do, though such a step on the part of the Chair will be totally at variance with democratic conventions. The Assembly, by a decided majority at the last session, put forward certain demands and it is certainly entitled to declare at the next session that the response made by Government to those demands is inadequate. We cannot imagine the Speaker of a really democratic Assembly disallowing such a motion for adjournment, but in India the Swarajists will have to deal with Sir C. H. Setalvad, who delights in outbureaucrating the bureaucrat. However, there is no lack of daring leadership in the Nationalist Party and we shall wait and see how the leaders acquit themselves in the game of political chess they are playing with the bureaucracy.

Sir Courtenay Ilbert.

Sir Courtenay Ilbert, whose death has been announced, was a recognised authority on Constitutional Law and Parliamentary procedure. He was the author of the famous work, "Government of India," published in 1898 which has remained a classical book of reference for the early legislation relating to the administration of India. Sir Courtenay pursued his studies in constitutional law in England for which his official position as Clerk to the House of Commons from 1902-1921 eminently fitted him. In 1914 appeared his remarkable work, "Mechanics of Law-making", which considerably enhanced his reputation as an authority on Parliamentary Legislation. Sir Courtenay Ilbert will remain famous in Indian history because of the association of his name with a bill which was inspired by Lord Ripon of which the aim was to subject European offenders to trial by Indian magistrates. The measure aroused a storm of protest amongst the European community, while representative Indian leaders held meetings all over India to welcome it. Lord Ripon's Government, of which the then Mr. Ilbert was a member, yielded to European clamour, and the invidious racial distinctions have not yet been fully removed even by the recent Racial Distinctions Bill.

Mahatma Gandhi—A Confirmed Protectionist.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"*A propos* of the contemplated protection for Tata Steel Works, I have been asked to state my own views on protection. Of what use they can possibly be, at the present moment, I do not know; nor do I know the merits of the proposal regarding the Steel Works. But I take the opportunity of dispelling the illusion that I am inimical to capital and that I would destroy machinery and their products if I had the power. The fact is that I am a confirmed protectionist. Free trade may be good for England who dumps down her manufactures among helpless people and wishes her wants to be supplied from outside at the cheapest rate. But free trade has ruined India's peasantry in that it has all but destroyed her cottage industry. Moreover no new trade can compete with foreign trade without protection. Natal nursed her sugar industry by both bounty and import duty. Germany developed best sugar by a system of bounties. I would any day welcome protection for mill industry, although I give and would always give preference to hand-spun Khaddar. Indeed I would give protection to all useful industries. Much of my opposition to the Government would abate, if I found that it was truly solicitous for India's economic and moral welfare. Let the Government protect the cloth industry to the point of prohibition of all foreign cloth, let it popularise the charkha by making all its purchases of cloth in Khaddar, let it abolish without regard to revenue the drink and the drug traffic, and cut down the army expenditure to the extent of the loss of that revenue. When such a happy event takes place, my opposition will lose its point. It will have the way for a real discussion of Reforms. To me the two steps will be a striking sign of change of heart which must precede any honourable settlement."

The above, we trust, will dispel the fantastic notions which many critics of the Mahatma entertain about his attitude towards capitalists and machinery.

"Swaraj in the Colleges."

"Give the dog a bad name and hang it"—such is the attitude assumed by the "Times of India" towards the Non-co-operation movement. Because four years ago, owing to the non-co-operation of the professors and students, the Punjab Government were obliged to give up their control over the Khalsa College at Amritsar, every trouble that may have occurred in the College subsequently is to be traced to that fountain-head of all mischief—the Non-co-operation movement. Our contemporary does not stop to enquire if the present managing committee of the College is composed of pronounced Non-co-operators or if for dispensing with the services of Mr. Chatterjee they had any sufficient reasons. It is enough in its eyes, that four years ago the professors and teachers had non-co-operated and that at present Government have no hand in the management, that on Non-co-operation all the blame for everything untoward or undesirable that happens in the College should be heaped. Those who read our Amritsar correspondent's communication on the subject will have seen that it is really the loyalist clique in the Managing Committee that is responsible for the present crisis. But even supposing that the "Non-co-operators" are to blame, what is the remedy that our contemporary suggests? That the College should again be handed over to Government and Sikhs should have no voice in its management? If so, is the official trusteeship to be for eternity, or is there to be any time-limit for it? If there is to be a time-limit, has not that been already passed? If the Managing Committee has made mistakes, are all such mistakes of no value? Will not the Committee gain experience through such mistakes? No Swarajist has ever contended that under Swaraj no mistakes will be made. Are British administrators so perfect that they have made no mistakes?

Misrepresentation.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Morning Post" cabled to that "die hard" paper in mail week, as follows:

CALCUTTA, April 23.

There is further evidence of the widening breach between the two sections of the Swarajists, as it is definitely announced that C. R. Das is unable owing to "health reasons" to attend the Gandhi Conference at Bombay. Das frequently postponed his visit, giving the same reason, but meantime appeared publicly in Calcutta while the Bombay Conference hung fire. Now he promises to send a written statement.

It is for the first time we learn that Deshbandhu's absence from Bombay was due to dicerences among the Swarajists. How could his differences with the Swarajists preclude him from accepting Mahatmaji's invitation for the "Gandhi Conference?" The reasons for Deshbandhu Das' absence from Bombay, as given by himself, was his preoccupation in Calcutta and his inability for reasons of health to undertake a long journey to Bombay. But with the correspondent of the "Morning Post," the wish is, of course, father to the thought.

Municipal Budget.

The Corporation has got into the habit of spending a good deal of money on securing counsel's opinion on matters which are obvious and plain as a pike-staff. It is not seldom a waste of the taxpayers' money and serves no useful purpose. One such opportunity was afforded when Mr. Jamnadas moved that the Municipal Act made no distinction between the Revenue and the Loan Works Budgets and that both should be submitted to the Standing Committee simultaneously on November 10, of each year. In support of this proposition, it was pointed out that large sums of money were provided for on the expenditure side of the Budget for sinking fund and interest, and, therefore, the Loan Works Budget was a part of the ordinary Budget. It must be obvious to any person that it is very unbusiness-like, to say the least, to provide for contingent liabilities, without knowing their nature, large sums of money in the Budget on the mere assurance of the Executive officers. The remedy lies in the hands of the Corporation, but the Commissioner condescended to inform the members that he was not bound by law to submit a Loan Work Budget at all, and that if he did submit one it was an act of mere grace! The only answer to this is that it is difficult "to swallow" such a statement, as the President said. The Commissioner's plea that both he and the Chief Accountant were over-worked at Budget time, and that this additional work would make the position still worse could be appreciated. But that is no reason for neglecting the provision of law.

A Mystery.

The Bhendy Bazar tragedy in which two Pathans were shot down in cold blood as a result of a domestic quarrel, raises the pertinent question as to how it is that so many Pathans are reported now and then to possess deadly instruments like revolvers and guns and yet are not detected by the C. I. D.? Adequate opportunity is not given to the people to arm themselves for protection and any Indian, gifted with intelligence and education, if found in possession of such deadly weapons, would at once be labelled an anarchist, revolutionary, bomb manufacturer and what not, but evidently the Pathans are free to carry any weapon they like on their person. What action have the police taken so far to trace the source of supply of these weapons to the Pathans?

Help of employers needed.

The speakers, at the recent Mill Workers' Co-operative Conference, of course, laid stress on the perpetual indebtedness of such workers in Bombay, and the remedies they have suggested should at once be adopted. Mill workers in the city, as was pointed out, generally start under a handicap, for, in order to secure a job in most of the factories, they have to pay a heavy premium to the jobber or the *mucadam*, as he is called. And this premium, together with their other expenses, means a heavy drain on their slender resources for years together, for in most cases they have to take the help of some money-lenders. It is unnecessary to go into the ethics of usury, but the fact is that a large majority of workers in Bombay are heavily in debt. Thrift and similar other things but touch the fringe of the subject, as one of the speakers said. The fact is that low wages and the high cost of living leave very little margin to these men to meet any sudden financial difficulties. The pity of it is that the co-operative credit societies which have already been started have small resources, and they are hardly in a position to meet the requirements of the large number of workers. The Conference asked employers of Labour in the city to help these societies "for the benefit of the operatives in order to free them from the clutches of the professional money-lenders," and we hope it will not be a vain appeal.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

DISCUSSION IN COMMONS.

MINERS' APPALLING CONDITION.

LOW LIVING OF RURAL POPULATION.

MOTION TALKED OUT!

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, May 15.

The Commons debates on Indian franchise was talked out last night. The resolution moved by Mr. W. Grundy (Labour) advocated the extension of Legislative Council franchises to the workers and peasants to help them to solve the serious problems of Indian labour conditions. The Indian Under-Secretary expressed sympathy of the Government but pointed out the impossibility of action except on the recommendations of the present Governmental Inquiry Report. He further said that it was at the bottom a question of education. A great deal had already been done to improve conditions of labour. The standard of living could not be improved until the amount of capital available in India was increased.

Mr. Mills (Labour) supported the resolution. Mr. Milne (Conservative) and Mr. Fisher (Liberal) opposed. Lord Winterton was speaking when the time expired.

LONDON, May 14.

The Indian Labour situation was discussed in the House of Commons when the Labour member Mr. Grundy, moved a motion declaring that the "conditions and wages of Labour in India are so serious as to call for such changes of the Indian Constitution as to secure votes for, and the representation of, workers and peasants of India in both the Assembly and Legislative Councils". Mr. Grundy declared the conditions of the mining population in India were appalling. The hours of labour were from 12 to 16 daily. The idea of women working in the mines was disgusting. A number of accidents in Indian mines showed the shocking conditions. He had heard that the colliery companies dividends averages 100 and 65 per cent. He understood that legislation would be enforced in July dealing with some of these conditions. He wanted to know whether it raised the age of children and abolished woman labour

Mr. Mills, supporting the motion, said Government were in a position to wipe out the doubling of the Salt Tax forced upon Indian people despite the Indian parliament. The Labour Party were very uneasy at the continued bearing of these burdens by their comrades in India because if the standard of the living of workers was anywhere beaten down, their own standard went down with it. Therefore they supported them.

THE NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne declared that the land system was the greatest drawback to the prosperity of agriculturalists in India. The most we could hope to do in the immediate future for the great mass of people was to help them gradually to get out of the debt due to marriage and funeral expenses. The standard of wages in India had risen, and great housing improvements were being undertaken. It was impossible to compare the conditions in the Lancashire and Dundee mills with those in Bombay and Calcutta. The conditions of the Indian Workers were not so materially worse than conditions of workers in other countries. There was a great need of the increase of safeguards in mines, but there were great difficulties owing to people's ignorance. It was useless to suggest giving a widespread franchise. The co-operation of Indians with British was vital to the progress of India.

Mr. Fisher pointed out the industrial legislation had already very considerably improved through the agency of the International Labour Bureau of the League of Nations to which he suggested attention should be directed if they desired to bring further pressure to bear in any direction.

Mr. Richards paid tribute to Mr. Grundy's speech, but described Mr. Mills statement as irrelevant. His criticism of the Salt Tax was a little unjust because the tax was now back at the former figure. Government and the House had every sympathy with the motives of the resolution expressing the universal desire of the House for the improvement of the industrial conditions in India, and showing new interest in the very intricate problem of Indian representation. He pointed out the industry was now a 'Transferred' subject, so the Secretary of State had not received reports with regard to the Factory Act, labour disputes and the welfare of labourers, and could not give effectual instructions in the matter.

INDIA'S AVERAGE WEALTH PER HEAD.

He emphasised that the industry played comparatively an unimportant part in the life of India at present, only two per thousand of the population being engaged in mining. The poverty of workers in India was amazing, but the potentialities of India seemed incalculable. The average wealth of the population of India per head was about Rs. 180 compared with 4,400 in Canada and 6,000 in Britain whilst the annual income per head in India was Rs. 80 compared with 550 in Canada and 720 in Britain. There was a great lack of capital in India and the standard of living there could not be greatly improved until the amount of the capital available was greatly increased (Opposition Cheers). That was one of the serious questions which must be tackled almost immediately.

LOW LIVING OF RURAL INDIA.

Mr. Richards said the standard of living in rural India was so low that people were driven almost against their will into factories. The result was the tendency to perpetuate low wages. Fourteen million people in India were still engaged in cottage industries, and their condition was most parlous. But while the average wage earner in Britain was only ten per cent. better off, compared with 1914, the Bombay factory worker was seventeen per cent. better and the earnings of miners in India had increased threefold in 22 years. Accidents per thousand in 1911-12 were 1.45 compared 1.26 in Britain. Mr. Richards emphasised the whole heartedness of India's co-operation and work in the International Labour Conference. She had ratified more draft conventions than almost any other country and introduced new factory and mines Acts. She had even exceeded the stipulations of the Hours Convention by adopting a 54-hour week in mines and the minimum night age for work there was fifteen. She was prohibiting night employment of women in mines also (cheers). The conditions of employment in India were generally superior to those obtaining in Japan. The Government of India was at present considering a Bill to remove women and children from mines altogether (cheers). They were also preparing a Bill to protect trades unions. The New Workers Compensation Act would be introduced on July 1st and the introduction of new conciliation machinary was contemplated.

Referring to the Bombay cotton strike, the Under-Secretary for India said the arrangements for paying wages seemed from every point of view, very unsatisfactory. There was no apparent reason why Bombay millowners should not emulate the Bengal jute mills where payments were made weekly. If this was done it would be a great boon to very poor workers who were held up six weeks waiting for their money. With regard to the other part of the resolution he cited a similar resolution of the Indian Trades Union Congress.

THE QUESTION OF FRANCHISE.

Mr. Richards recalled the recommendations of the Joint Select Committees of the two Houses on this subject and pointed out that while the Government of India was most anxious that the franchise should be extended there was at the bottom of the question education. The question of franchise must necessarily arise in connection with any steps that might, in due course, be taken to revise the form of the Constitution and the powers of provincial Governments, and such questions might naturally be expected to arise out of the enquiry initiated by the Victory into the working of the 1919 Act, the report of which might be expected shortly.

Lord Winterton declared the present condition was primarily due to the great lack of capital on land. They all agreed that much remained to be done to raise the status of the ordinary peasant and labourer, but the real hindrance to the improvement of the masses was the system which produced fifty million of people belonging to the outcast and depressed classes. He stated that the extremist opinion, so far as it was vocal, belonged to a small and narrow oligarchy, mainly composed of journalists and lawers. He had always contemplated an advance toward Dominion self-Government, but no Government, whether Liberal, Labour or Conservative, would over succeed in carrying it through that House unless the rights of the depressed and outcast classes were guaranteed.

MOTION TALKED OUT.

The motion was talked out.

The Dominions Gallery throughout the debate was half-filled with Indians, a number of whom were also in the Strangers Gallery. —Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water

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U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

PRESIDENT URGES POSTPONEMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OBSTINACY.

LONDON, May 15.

Washington.—President Coolidge summoned the leaders of the House of Representatives to the White House and again presented the Administration's view that Japanese exclusion should be postponed pending the conclusion of diplomatic negotiations. It appears that strong opposition was expressed to any change in the Immigration Bill as reported by the Conference Committee. It is generally expected that the measure will be passed by both the Houses in its present form and handed to President Coolidge for signature at the end of the week.—Reuter.

BURNEY SCHEME.

REJECTED BY GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 14.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. MacDonald announced that Government had rejected the Airship Guarantee Company's scheme of Imperial airships, commonly known as the Burney Scheme, because it would create a virtual monopoly and contain features objectionable on financial and technical grounds. Government, nevertheless, were of opinion that it was essential to carry out, very soon, the constructive programme of airship development, and proposed to authorise the Air Ministry to initiate, forthwith, a comprehensive programme of lighter-than-air research experiments including full-scale experiments with the existing airships and to undertake the construction of a new airship with a capacity of five million cubic feet and also the construction of terminal and intermediate bases overseas to enable these two ships safely to operate between England and India.

Simultaneously the Air Ministry would give the Airship Guarantee Company the first offer of contract to construct a second ship for commercial purposes. The contract would include a clause permitting the constructors to purchase a ship from the Air Ministry at a reduced figure on the completion of satisfactory trials, provided that it would be operated in connection with the approved British Commercial airship service and would be available for use by the State. The existing airship stations at Carcington and Pulham would remain State property instead of passing into private hands, while the ownership of the new bases overseas would also be vested in State.

A three years' programme only would be authorised in the first instance. The estimated expenditure, in three years, would not exceed £ 1,200,000, and a supplementary estimate in that respect would shortly be submitted to the House

In reply to a question, Mr. MacDonald refused to state where the overseas base for airships would be situated, as it was not in public interest.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE ON SOIL SCIENCE.

NO OFFICIAL DELEGATE FROM INDIA

LONDON, May 15.

As India is represented only by the University of Calcutta she is unable officially to participate in the Fourth International Conference on Soil Science opened to-day in Rome by King Victor Emmanuel. Delegates from other countries expressed the opinion that the Government of India should have sent a delegate.—Reuter.

TEAPOT DOME HEARING.

TENTATIVELY CLOSED.

LONDON, May 15.

Washington.—The Senate Oil Committee has tentatively closed the so-called Teapot Dome hearing. Chairman Walsh has stated that no more hearings will be held unless the courts compelled the oil magnate, Harry Sinclair, to answer the questions of the Committee.—Reuter.

SIR COURTNEY ILBERT DEAD.

LONDON, May 14.

Sir Courtney Ilbert is dead.—Reuter.

Sir Courtney Peregrine Ilbert was born in 1841. He was Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, (1882-86) President of the Governor-General's Council (1886); Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury (1886-99) Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury (1899-01). He was member of the Board of Governors of the London School of Economics and was knighted in 1895.

The following are some of his publications:—(1) The Government of India, 1898; (2) Legislative Methods and Forms, 1901; (3) Parliament, 1911; (4) The Mechanics of Law-making 1914.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Eastern Assam Company have declared a dividend of 40 per cent. making 50 per cent. for the year. They propose to subdivide the existing five pound shares into five shares of one pound each and distribute the bonus of one share for each share held—Reuter.

Paris.—Baron D'Estournelles de Constant is dead.—Reuter.

Notice has been given of a resolution to be moved in the Ahmedabad Municipality for presenting an address to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the citizens when he returns there after his long absence.—A. P.

KENYA LEGISLATURE

OPENED BY GOVERNOR.

INDIANS ABSTAIN.

LONDON, May 15.

Nairobi.—Following the recent elections held under the new Constitution, the Legislature was opened by Governor Coryndon on May 14th. Indians were not present. In the course of a lengthy address Sir Robert Coryndon was optimistic about the future of the country and regretted Indians' absence but asked all to implement the white paper. He urged that official action must be taken by the Colonial Office to rebut the accusations made in the English press and in the Commons and India against the settlers in the Colony.—Reuter.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

LONDON, May 14.

Paris.—Official checking revealed the miscount of one in the Seine constituency with the result that a Communist has been returned instead of a Poincarist. Seven out of the ten Colonial returns now received comprise three Radical Socialist, two Republican Socialist, one Left Republican and one non-party, thus slightly increasing the Left majority.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS IN FRENCH INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The following is the result of the election of a representative from the French Colonies in India to the Chamber of Deputies at Paris:—M. Gabriel Angoullant, 53,215 votes, M. Georges Bathelemy, 2,610 votes and M. Raja Manikam, 14 votes.

BRITISH POSITION IN PERSIA.

STATEMENTS IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, May 14.

In the House of Lords, during the statement on the situation in Persia, Lord Parmoor said the British position in the Persian Gulf was absolutely untouched and was unassailable. Persia, on the whole, during the last two years both in the stability of Government and the greater soundness of finance had advanced in the direction entirely favourable to the views of His Majesty's Government. Certain attacks had undoubtedly been made on the British position there, but it need not be feared that British prestige would not be adequate to support our real interest. Reza Khan seemed to be establishing the same sort of position in Persia which Kemal had established in Turkey. The Republican movement had declined in strength since the Shah left.

Lord Curzon wished Reza Khan every success, and said the real cause of the setback to British interests in Persia was an inflated and exaggerated Nationalism which was spreading everywhere in the East, and at present was causing difficulty in India. British financial assistance had been very beneficial to Persia, but Persia must not look to the British and Indian Governments as a milch cow. Persia might, however, always rely on the friendly attitude of His Majesty's Government.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN KING LEAVES ENGLAND.

SEND-OFF BY KING.

LONDON, May 15.

The King of Rumania left for Bukharest this morning from Victoria where he was given a send-off by King George, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry and the Duke of Connaught. The Queen of Rumania will remain in England for a fortnight.—Reuter.

LAHORE FORGED NOTE CASE.

APPELLANT ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 15.

Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge, Lahore, has just disposed of an appeal arising out of forged notes cases and has acquitted the appellant Mr. Mahomed Din of Jhelum who had been sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 by Mr. Harris, Special Magistrate for the offence of having had in his possession 392 forged notes of Rs. 100 each.

All Government offices, the High Court, the Lower Court were closed on the 15th inst. as mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir William Mackworth Young, formerly a Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, news of whose death reached Lahore on the 14th Inst. During his term of office the first legislative Council of the Punjab was constituted.—A. P.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Government of India have definitely approved of the proposal to appoint a Commission to enquire into the causes of Kala Azar and the possibilitnes of preventing its transmission.—A. P.

LUXURIOUS INDIAN JAILS!

"BOMBING AND MACHINE-GUNNING JUSTIFIED"

FLOGGING SUITABLE TO INDIANS BUT NOT TO ENGLISHMEN!

WHY DYER WAS SUSPENDED.

NAIL-O'DWYER CASE PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, May 14.

When the hearing in the O'Dwyer Libel action was resumed to-day, Major-General Sir William Beynon, cross-examined by Sir W. Schwabe held that the sending out of officers on aeroplanes to take offensive action on mobs near Gujaranwala was perfectly proper. Officers were justified in bombing and machine-gunning any crowds they saw in order to re-establish law and order. They were not out to murder innocent people and carried out orders in a commonsense manner and, being on the spot, used their discretion.

Questioned with regard to flogging, witness did not think that flogging was adopted as a policy for minor offences but thought that flogging was a proper punishment in certain cases. He ordered officers to use restraint in all cases. A man would not be flogged for no serious offence. The flogging of milk-sellers of Lahore for selling adulterated milk was unfortunately necessary.

"PUNISHMENT SUITABLE TO INDIANS, BUT NOT TO ENGLISHMEN!"

Sir W. Schwabe asked if witness meant that this punishment was suitable to Indians and not to Englishmen, and witness replied; "Undoubtedly."

LUXURIOUS INDIAN JAILS.

Replying to Mr. Justice Macardie witness expressed the opinion that Indians would prefer imprisonment to whipping because they did not like physical pain and Indian goals were so luxurious that it was no punishment to enter them.

Mr. Justice Macardie asked witness why the Army authorities suspended General Dyer because it appeared to Mr. Justice Macardie to be admitted by everyone that General Dyer acted with full honesty of purpose, and did what he believed to be his duty. Witness replied that he believed the reason to be purely political. He knew of no other reason.

Mr. Justice Macardie asked: "have we had grounds on which the Army Council acted because if General Dyer did the act on what he believed to be a full compulsion of his duty it was a terrible thing to inflict on him the slur involved by his suspension from duty and the refusal of further service."

Mr. Charles, replying, said until the intervention of the Hunter Committee the Army not only approved but promoted General Dyer.

A juror asked was General Dyer promoted on account of the happenings at Amritsar.

Mr. Charles replied: "Oh! No. That would be an unfair way to put it."

Sir W. Schwabe said General Dyer was a very brave soldier and distinguished himself in the Afghan campaign. Mr. Charles said it showed what the Army thought of General Dyer and his conduct that he was in fact promoted. He did his work in the Afghan war, then afterwards when a communication came from Government quarters he was punished.

Mr. Justice Macardie: "That is why this gentleman says he thinks it was political?"

Witness: "Undoubtedly".

Mr. Justice Macardie: "Did he get a pension?"

Witness: Oh. Yes.

The Court then adjourned.

LONDON, May 15.

THINGS DIFFERENT IN PUNJAB.

On the resumption of the hearing to-day Lieut.-Colonel Henry Smith, Civil Surgeon in charge of Amritsar District during the disturbances, cross-examined by Sir Walter Schwabe, remarked that the report of his evidence before the Hunter Commission was incorrect. It was sent to him to correct but with instruction not to alter it; so, he returned it uncorrected. Amritsar contained a larger proportion of hooligans than most of the cities.

Mr. Charles observed that no respectable Indian would participate in these disturbances.

Lt.-Col. Smith said that things were conducted differently in the Punjab. If the so-called respectable man there wanted somebody to be murdered he did not do it himself but paid a little cash to a few of these gentlemen who would earn their money.

Sir Walter Schwabe: "You don't suggest that anyone paid cash to persons you saw."

Lt.-Col. Smith replied: "I don't understand their operating without it." (Laughter.).

Sir Walter Schwabe suggested that they might operate for loot.

Lt.-Col. Smith said there was not much to loot in school, hospital or church.

Lieut.-Colonel Frank Johnson, formerly of the Sussexs, gave evidence with regard to the steps he took to restore order in Lahore on April 10th, 1919. He said that he ordered the police to fire buckshots because he desired to limit bloodshed as far as possible. He was of opinion that such fire was absolutely necessary minimum military effort possible at the time.

"SITTING ON A VOLCANO."

Lt.-Col. Johnson was of opinion that Government who allowed martial law to be enacted saved the Punjab and possibly a large part of India from the horrors of a second mutiny. Had martial law been enforced earlier they would never have heard of trouble in Amritsar. Had strong steps not been taken when they were, they would have had scenes in Lahore compared with which the events of Amritsar would have been insignificant. "We were sitting on a volcano in Lahore where there were 6,000 students and 2,000 members of the legal profession and the intelligentsia of the Punjab which created an atmosphere, to me as a military commander, of great difficulty and political danger." When Sir Michael O'Dwyer told him that the Government desired to abolish whipping he said that if it was abolished in Lahore he would want another British regiment owing to its moral effect. When he commanded, under martial law, he was responsible and he occasionally refused the requests of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He thought that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was the most surprised man in Asia when he refused to allow him to enter the city. Sir Michael O'Dwyer asked what Lt.-Col. Johnson would do if he insisted. Lt.-Col. Johnson said he was afraid Sir Michael O'Dwyer would have to go to the guard-room like anybody else. (Laughter.). Lt.-Col. Johnson said he received on average ten postcards daily showing the painful methods whereby he would be "put away."—Reuter.

INCREASE IN INDIAN TARIFF DUTIES.

"SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES" TO TRADE OF BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Wignall drew attention to the serious consequences to the galvanising sheet and tinplate trade if the proposed increase of Indian tariff duties became operative. He asked was Government taking any action in drawing the attention of the Indian Legislature to the matter. Mr. Richards replied that he was aware that the increase in Indian import duties, if made, must be harmful, to some degree, to the trade of Britain, but it was the policy of Government as it had been the policy of its predecessors, since the passing of the Government of India Act, to observe the fiscal convention recommended by the joint Parliamentary Committee, namely, to refrain from interfering in purely tariff questions when the Government of India and the Indian Legislature agreed. —Reuter.

SUPPRESSION OF SLAVERY

REPORT FROM INDIA AND COLONIES CALLED FOR.

LONDON, May 15.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to questions Mr. Ponsonby (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) said that in accordance with the request from the League of Nations the Secretaries of State for India and Colonies had called for reports on the means taken to secure suppression of slavery and the results of the measures taken. The reports would be communicated to the League.—Reuter.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

SIR A. SKEEN TO SUCCEED SIR JACOB

LONDON, May 15.

Reuter understands that Sir Andrew Skeen is likely to succeed Sir Claude Jacob as Chief of the General Staff in India.—Reuter.

DEBATE ON ADDRESS.

DRAFT PASSED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The first question of importance was about the request to Government to fence off the portion where the Lokamanya was cremated on the Chaupati sands, and of course there were opponents of this suggestion. But ultimately the motion was carried by a very large majority. The next question was the giving of an address to Mahatma Gandhi and here the opponents were few, but very vocal, and all sorts of extraneous matters were introduced. Mr. H. P. Mody made a splendid and eloquent defence of the position he took up in the matter and paid generous tribute to the personality of the Mahatma, apart from his politics. The address was adopted, only seven dissenting.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting the President said he had received a letter from Dr. Sukhia "in his usual style", making all sorts of allegations against him (the President) and the members for holding a meeting that day. He did not think that he should read it out to them, as he thought they should pay no attention to it.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said there were some allegations made against the members and he wanted those remarks to be read out.

The President asked whether Mr. Desai wanted Dr. Sukhia's opinions—what he thought of the President and the members—to be published in papers and broadcasted. He did not think it was proper to give it any undue publicity.

The matter was then dropped.

The Corporation considered the report of the Establishment Committee recommending the appointment of an additional Deputy Accountant at Rs. 600—50—1,000.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Dr. DeMonte seconded.

Dr. Jethalal Vora moved that the report be recorded, that the Commissioner be asked to report in consultation with the Retrenchment Officer whether a Deputy Accountant was necessary and if an assistant would not do, and that the claims of those who were in the office be considered, in making the appointment.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded.

The Commissioner said they could work under extra pressure for a time only, but not for all time, and if anything happened in the accounts the responsibility would not be his, but theirs.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla supported the amendment.

Mr. H. J. Davis supported the original proposition; as also Mr. Gulabchand.

The amended motion was put to vote and carried. A poll was demanded and the result of the voting was that 21 voted for it and 18 against when it was put to vote as a substantive proposition.

LOKAMANYA CREMATION GROUND.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved:

'That the President be authorized to communicate to Government the request of this Corporation that the site where Lok. Tilak was cremated on the Chaupati sands and which place has hitherto been so lovingly and devotedly protected from disappearance by the members of the public should be properly protected by the Government by means of an iron compound.'

He said large numbers of people went to the spot where the Lokamanya was cremated and to them it had become a sacred spot of pilgrimage. People from outside came to Bombay to see the place, and he did not think there could be any controversy about such a proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the late Lokamanya was the greatest Indian patriot of their time. Government had kindly allowed him to be cremated there, on the Chaupati and the Corporation had closed its office to honour him. He hoped his fellow-councillors would do a further act of grace and request the Government; he hoped they would pass the resolution unanimously that they cherished the memory of a patriot. If the request could go with the unanimous vote of the Corporation he was sure the Government would accede to it.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas supported although he reminded the Corporation of the condition under which Government had allowed the body to be cremated there. The permission was given on the distinct understanding that the citizens of Bombay should make no claim that the spot on which he was burnt should be reserved permanently. Dr. D. D. Sathaye had given the undertaking to Government. The undertaking was given by Dr. Sathaye in a representative capacity but at the same time he had applied to the Government on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar opposed the resolution. He was glad that Mr. Kanji had enlightened the Corporation on the events that had taken place then. He said Government had given the permission on the distinct understanding that in future no claim to the land would be made by them, and he asked the Corporation whether it was right on their part now to approach the Government for the permission. There was already a complaint that the Chaupati foreshore was too small for the purpose of recreation and if the particular place were protected they would take away so much land from the people.

Mr. Motiwalla: It is ridiculous!

Mr. Dabholkar said it was so from Mr. Motiwalla's point of view and not from the angle from which he saw the thing.

Mr. B. T. Desai: Oh, yes! (Laughter).

Continuing said Mr. Dabholkar it was not a fact that the place was visited by thousands of people and that it was used by them. When meetings were held on the Chaupati, he knew it for a fact that the spot was occupied by them.

Mr. Jamnadas said it was not used at all.

Mr. Dabholkar said the public had shown no wish for the protection of this spot, and there was no real desire for reservation, for if there were there would have been meetings held all over the city, and a representation sent to Government.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said there was a *Shiva Lingam* always built on the spot and it was always kept sacred to the memory of the Lokamanya. When she visited the foreshore in the mornings it was found to be the most evil smelling place, and how was it possible for people to have any recreation there? They must first of all keep the place clean. As for the particular spot they did not want to erect any structure there, they only wanted it to be fenced round.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the more ignorant Mr. Dabholkar was the more dogmatic he was. Did Mr. Dabholkar say that he was at the Chaupati all the 24 hours of the day and that he saw none near the spot to protect it. He repeated that the place was loved by the devotees of the late Lokamanya.

Mr. Dabholkar: If you go at midnight I am not there.

Mr. Jamnadas said so they were to suppose that Mr. Dabholkar was there all the rest of the time! To the devoted followers of Mr. Tilak the spot was sacred and they worshipped there. If Mr. Dabholkar did not know it, he had no place in Bombay. (Laughter.).

Mr. Dabholkar: When Swaraj comes!

Mr. Jamnadas said they were only asking that the place should be marked off, and they did not want to erect a statue there. It was only about 6 feet by 3 feet, and even Mr. Dabholkar could not grudge it to a man who was not only the greatest patriot, but the greatest scholar of his age.

Mr. H. P. Mody regretted he had to oppose the motion, because the Corporation was continually dragged into controversial matters, whereas they should confine their attention to Municipal matters only. While Mr. Tilak was revered by millions of his countrymen, he was equally opposed by millions of others. Why should they drag down the Corporation into these matters? His another objection to the proposition was that it was clumsily worded. He advised them to leave aside party politics alone and confine themselves to their work. He had very great admiration of the impartial manner in which the President had given his rulings, he added. If the followers wanted the spot to be reserved they should approach the Government direct, without the intervention of the Corporation, he said.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said they were going to get the lease of the foreshore from the Government, and if Government were reserving the boathouse for the particular purposes then it was proper for the Corporation to approach them that the land on which the late Lokamanya was cremated should also be reserved. He moved that the particular spot should be enclosed in a proper manner. He understood that the lease was not yet completed and that it was not too late to approach the Government in the matter. The people had the greatest regard for the place and they desired that it should be reserved.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia protested against the President's action in holding the meeting that day.

The President said he had already placed his letter before the Corporation and it had dealt with it in the proper way, and he would not allow Dr. Sukhia to refer to it again.

Dr. Sukhia said he would only repeat his protest.

The President said he would not allow him to do so, and after some discussion in this way the President's ruling was observed.

Continuing said Dr. Sukhia he did not know why they should approach the Government if Mr. Tilak's followers wanted to reserve the place. The Corporation should not undertake a matter by which they would be disgracing themselves. While he admitted that Mr. Tilak was a perfect gentleman,—if the members in the Corporation were of his type, they could do great service. (Loud laughter.).

Mr. B. T. Desai said it was certainly a proposition with which the Corporation was deeply concerned. The Corporation was representative of the Bombay public and in making this particular demand it was voicing the demand of the public of Bombay. The Corporation was considering many irrelevant things and he did not know why they should not make this representation. So far as Mr. V. A. Dabholkar was concerned, and his statement that the chief mourners had given an undertaking not to claim the plot, Mr. Desai said they did not claim the land now as theirs. They were only approaching the Government with a request that as they had done one kindness they should now do another by reserving the place which was sacred to them all. Mr. Dabholkar had asked them how they were going to point out the spot. But "blessed is he who is ignorant" said the speaker. The place was marked by a *lingam*, and he would see it if he did not go to the Chaupati at odd hours of night! But who was Mr. Dabholkar to speak about public feelings, for it was an outrage for him to speak about them. What did he know about public feelings? He should have known his own sphere and restricted his activities to it, because he was divorced from all public feelings long, long ago, and it was not for him to speak of them. He had asked the mover whether he had a power of attorney from the followers of the Lokamanya. What a ridiculous question it was! They might as well ask him whether Mr. Dabholkar held a power-of-attorney from the power which he represented in the Corporation! They had to look to the public feelings in the matter and decide accordingly.

The motion was put to vote and 25 voted for the motion and 23 against. A poll was demanded by Mr. Dabholkar and others and the result was 33 voted for and 23 against the following remaining neutral: Messrs. Dhondy, L. R. Tairsee, Gamudia, Asavale Drs. Bisni and Jehangir.

DRAFT ADDRESS TO MAHATMA.

The Corporation then considered the draft address to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved that the draft address be approved and adopted and that the address be presented at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on a convenient day being ascertained from the Mahatma and that the Commissioner be authorized to make the necessary arrangements in consultation with the President. Mr. Tairsee said the very fact that the report was unanimous and that it was signed by such persons as the Hon. Pheroze Sethna and Mr. Mody, showed that it was an address which met the opinions and views of all members in the Corporation. It was an address quite personal to Mahatma Gandhi for his character as a saint and as a great man. They had a mandate from the Corporation to make it personal and non-controversial and they had carried out their wishes, and the address which was drafted by Mr. Mody had left all controversial matters out of it. The address was such that it could be presented by the cities of Berlin, New York or Moscow to any great man in the world, and it was quite personal, and touched no politics at all. There was not a single word of politics in it, and he hoped the Corporation would approve it.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji seconded.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment that the report be recorded and that his own draft address be approved and adopted, and that the Commissioner be asked to make the necessary preparations for the presentation of the address in the Corporation Hall. He said only in exceptional cases they presented the addresses outside the hall, but then every arrangement was made by the Government. He was not going to say anything against Mr. Gandhi. Every statement in his draft was true and he challenged any one to prove that it was not so. He might be deserving of an address in the eyes of some, but not of others. The Committee's report was devoid of all facts which ought to have been mentioned. He was prepared to prove the facts in his address. Mr. Tairsee had said that Mr. Pheroze Sethna had signed the report, and therefore it was a hall-mark. But how many times had Mr. Sethna changed his mind? (Laughter.). About Mr. Mody's having drafted the address, he said it was a "doubtful consideration or no consideration." (Laughter.). After all he was a human being. The Committee had not included members who would oppose the motion. They had not included him and Dr. Dadachanji. (A voice; "He was there".). Mr. Tairsee had mentioned Berlin, but he had disgraced Bombay by mentioning it, for was not Berlin a red rag to the whole of Europe now? Mr. Tilak was certainly a Lokamanya, but who called Mr. Gandhi a Mahatma?

Mr. Chotani and others: Mr. Chowna should now second it! (Laughter.).

Mr. H. M. Chowna: I second the amendment. (Loud laughter.).

"CHRONICLE" NOT ON TRIAL!

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas opposed. He said the address was one of those colourless things that they should not have presented it to Mr. Gandhi, for he did not think that Mr. Gandhi would like to be presented with a wishy-washy and colourless address like that. They were insulting Mr. Gandhi by presenting him with such a non-controversial and colourless address. Mr. Gandhi was not a man who was fond of such things, that he would be pleased by their address. He would not be pleased by such manifestations of loyalty on their part. He was thoroughly unselfish as far as his work for the humanity was concerned. He was not going into the details of the address, for his movement had resulted in many undesirable things. The speaker then referred to the remarks in "The Chronicle" about the opposition to the address. It was stated there that the opposition was confined to the professional cantankerous people whose blood had turned into venom in their veins owing to the success of the N. C. O. movement of Mahatma Gandhi. That was a deliberately mischievous misrepresentation of facts, and he would reply to it in the generous words of Mr. Gandhi. He then read out the cutting from the "Young India" and said the statements in "The Chronicle" were mere falsehoods.

Mr. V. A. Desai said as "The Chronicle" was dragged into the controversy the representative of that paper should also be allowed to refute the charges. "The Chronicle" was not on its trial, he said.

The President: "The Chronicle" is not on its trial, Mr. Kanji.

Mr. J. G. Nensey objected to the reading of the extract from the "Young India" and said they were not concerned with them.

The President said the question was about the address and not about anything else, and the speaker should not refer to the cutting.

Mr. Kanji then objected to the remark in "The Chronicle" that he was a nominated member of the Corporation. He said it was his duty to make his position clear as an elected member.

Mr. Chotani: You make your representation to the Board of Directors of "The Chronicle"!

Mr. Kanji then brought his remarks to a close and said he opposed the resolution.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DR. SUKHIA.

Mr. H. P. Mody rising to support the proposition said that Mr. Kanji had told them that he (Mr. Mody) was feeling very uncomfortable at Mr. Tairsee's mentioning that he had drafted the address. After hearing Mr. Kanji and Dr. Sukhia, what else could he do but assume such an expression. (Laughter.). Dr. Sukhia had said many extraordinary things in the course of his career, but he had shown that day that he was quite capable of outrivalling his past achievements in the offensiveness of language, and other things. He did not want to go into the argumentative methods of Dr. Sukhia, and he could not understand the attitude of Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Kanji, for they could not have it both ways. They objected to Mr. Gandhi's politics and the Committee acted accordingly and carried out the injunction that the address to be presented by the Corporation should be absolutely non-controversial. Having done that, they were now strongly opposed because it was colourless and said that it was the greatest blemish of the address. He did not see any logic in it. If they would take away from Mr. Gandhi his acts of political leadership still there would remain so much with him—everything would remain with him—that he would be remembered long, long after, as the greatest man of the time. If they took away all politics from him Mr. Gandhi's name would still long be remembered by the future generations in India. That was a statement he was not saying to win the applause of the gallery, but he had always said it and he would always say it again. ("Hear, hear."). It was said by some paper that because Mr. Gandhi was a good man they were presenting him with an address and that there were many good men in the world who also should be given addresses.

Mr. Tairsee: Not excluding Dr. Sukhia. (Laughter.).

A UNIVERSAL PERSONALITY.

Mr. Mody said the criticism that was passed by that paper was the most foolish that he had ever heard. Mr. Gandhi had propounded the most extraordinary doctrine that could be propounded even in this unpractical land, that had come from any responsible leader of thought. Apart from Mr. Gandhi's work as a political leader for the last five years—he was not referring to his work in South Africa, and even there he was respected and revered for the saintliness of his character—countless appreciations of Mr. Gandhi had appeared which had left his right unchallenged to stand on the pinnacle of greatness as the greatest of all human beings. What they had said of him was that he was teaching the greatest of human ideals for the last six years. These appreciations had come from men like Romain Rolland, Rev. John Holmes—the latter said that he was Jesus Christ reincarnated on this earth; and that he was incomparably the greatest man in this world. Was he then a man who was simply good? There must be something extraordinary, something great, in spite of the opposition, which compelled the admiration of all which was not shown either in his speeches or writings. When the proposal for the address came to the Corporation were they, knowing all this greatness, to refuse the address to the greatest man who had appeared on the Indian scene for a long time? Could they say that? That was a position they could not adopt. The speaker was the last man to follow Mr. Gandhi's politics, but as a personality he respected him and would always do so and when the proposition for giving him an address came before them he was the last man to refuse it to one of the greatest men. No man who held such an opinion could do otherwise than as he had done. The address contained nothing which was controversial and political, and everything that was likely to make it controversial had been excluded from it. (Cheers).

Dr. Jehangir said he adhered to what he has already said the other day and opposed the proposition.

A RARE OCCASION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he was not opposed to the address. But he did not like the idea of the C. J. Hall being chosen for giving the address. It was a rare occasion and the public of Bombay should have an opportunity of seeing the presentation and he would like the address to be presented at Chaupati. Besides, the hall belonged to Government and they might refuse to lend it to them. He therefore moved that the address be given on the Chaupati sands.

For want of a seconder the motion fell to the ground.

Mr. Tairsee in replying said that Dr. Sukhia was suffering from mental diarrhoea and he was cowardly enough not to charge the Mahatmaji with the crime with which he had charged the leaders.

The motion was then put to vote and carried by 47 voting for it and about seven voting against it. Among the Indians who voted against were Messrs. Dabholkar, Kanji Dr. Sukhia and Dr. Jehangir, and three or four European non-officials, the officials remaining aloof.

The Corporation then adjourned.

VAIKOM.

MR. A RAHIM ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, May 15.

The Satyagrahis are marching on in relays as usual.

Mr. Abdul Rahim, who was prevented from speaking at Alleppy by his coreligionists there lest he would be arrested, addressed a meeting at Quilon on Monday and was arrested.

OLAVAKKOT, May 14.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., who is now here on a short visit, was approached by the opposition party headed by the Raja of Vatakamkoor. He advised them to settle the matter by throwing open the roads to the so-called untouchables.

COUNCIL OF STATE

SIR D. SARBADHIKARI'S QUESTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 15.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari has given notice of the following questions to be put in the Council of State.

(a) Would Government please to lay on the table a statement showing the quantity of steel and steel materials consumed in India during the last three years under various heads regarding which the Tariff Board has made recommendations for the purpose of levying duty recommended by it under different heads?

(b) Would Government state what has been the output by Indian Manufacturers during the last three years under the different heads mentioned above and what the increased output is likely to be as a result of levying duty and granting bounties and other facilities as recommended by the Tariff Board?

(c) Would Government please lay on the table a statement of the existing stock in India of the various articles mentioned above, whether manufactured in the country or imported from abroad?

(d) Would Government please lay on the table showing the Market price in India of the various articles mentioned above and the likely market price of the same articles in India when the proposed duties are imposed?

Sir Devaprasad Sarbhadikari will ask at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of State as to the scope of work and the constitution of the departmental Committee appointed to investigate into the question of the Reforms.

He will further enquire whether non-officials have been or will be associated with the work of the Committee at any stage.

PASSPORT RESOLUTION

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, May 15.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna, Member of the Council of State has given notice of the following resolution which he intends to move at the forthcoming session of the Council.

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the existing passport sysem be so administered and relaxed as to cause no hardship and that in every case in which a passport is refused reasons for such refusal be given to the applicant."

COMING BILLS IN INDIAN LEGISLATURES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 15.

As the publication of the Tariff Bill dispenses with the first reading of the Bill in the Legislative Assembly, Sir Charles Innes will move on the 27th instant that the Bill be taken into consideration. In the normal course, it should be possible for the Bill to come before the Council of State early during the week following.

INDIAN SOLDIERS (LITIGATION) ACT.

It is probable that on 27th, a Bill of some urgency to amend the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act of 1918 and another Bill to validate certain insufficiently and incorrectly stamped instruments will come up before the Legislature and be introduced in the Upper Chamber on the same day.

IMPORT DUTY ON SULPHUR.

Time will also be set apart for the discussion of urgent matters one of which will be a Government resolution that the recommendation of the Tariff Board that import duty on sulphur be removed be accepted by the Government.

A. I. C. C.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD ON JUNE 27TH.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at Ahmedabad on Friday 27th June at 3 p.m. and the following days, if necessary. The place of the meeting will be announced later. Arrangements for members will be made by the Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Savsar Sudhara Hall, Ahmedabad.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AT TARKESHWAR.

ARMED POLICE FORCE STATIONED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

As the local authorities apprehend a breach of peace at Tarkeswar temple on account of the activities of the Mahabir Dal against the management of the temple, a Special Magistrate has been stationed there and an armed Police force is guarding the Temple and its vicinity.

M. SHAUKAT ALI AND "BHARAT MITRA."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

With reference to the Bombay message regarding the alleged interview given by Maulana Shaukat Ali to a representative of the "Bharat Mitra" and described by the Maulana as inaccurate, incoherent and misleading, the "Bharat Mitra" says that although the interview was private, the Maulana had not warned the press representative not to publish it. As to the inaccuracy, incoherency and the misleading form in which it was published, the paper requests the Maulana to remove them as the subject matter of the interview is too valuable to be ignored for petty inaccuracies.

ECHO OF JAITO.

TWENTY-TWO LEADERS ON TRIAL.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

NABHA, May 15.

An important trial arising out of the incidents leading to the firing at Jaito on February 21st opened yesterday in the Court of Rai Sahib Lala Amar Nath, who is exercising powers of a sessions Judge at Nabha. The accused, numbering 22, including one woman named Kishen Kaur, are alleged to be ring leaders of the party which had an encounter at Jaito with the state forces. The charges are under Sections 148, 149, 307 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. The Crown is represented by Diwan Durga Prashad Nair, an eminent Lawyer of Ferozepur whose services have been secured by the state for the trial. The accused are so far undefended. Two of the accused belong to the first Shahidi Jatha, being its head Jathedar and Jathedar. The rest belong to what is commonly called the Durli Jatha. It is believed that three members of the first Shahidi Jatha will be examined as approvers. The trial promises to be an interesting one on account of the nature of evidence and the importance of incidents that are expected to be dealt with. The opening day was devoted to the preliminaries. The charges were briefly explained to the accused and facilities were offered for defence but the accused do not appear to be keen on it just at present.

NABHA, May 15.

The trial of the 22 accused in the Jaito affray case was resumed to-day in the court of Rai Sahib Lala Amarnath. The crown was represented by Diwan Durga Prashad Nair and the accused were undefended. Practically the whole of the shahidi jatha and 200 odd other Akalis wer arrested on 21st February and these 22 accused are the alleged right leaders.

Mir Mahomoud Ali, Superintendent, of Police, Nabha State, was the first prosecution witness examined. He traced the history of the agitation regarding Gangasar Gurdwara and denied that there was any interruption of the Khand Path. He deposed that a poster had been issued on behalf of of the Akalis calling upon the Nabha people to take interest in the restoration of the Maharaja of Nabha and that the same was couched in inflamatory language. The Dewans were held by Akalis at Jaito in Gangasar Gurdwara as notified in posters and political matters were discussed and the British Government was accused of tyrannies. The Jathas of 25 Akalis also began to come in daily to Jaito till at last he saw it in the papers that a Shahidi Jatha of 500 Akalis had been started by the S.G.P.C., which, in fact, was coming to overawe the State authorities, to break state laws and to take forcible possession of Gurdwara Gangasar in order to make it a base for political propaganda. He then described the arrangements which the Administrator had made for effecting peaceful arrest of the Jatha and said that the State forces were placed in position armed with regulation lathies only, thus precluding the remotest suggestion of firing. It was at noon that the authorities received information that the Jatha was accompanied by 15 to 20 thousand people, most of whom were armed with miscellaneous weapons and were in an excited frame of mind. The Jatha had been served notice under Section 144 Cr.P.C. prohibiting their entry into the State. He said that though the Jatha's ostensible object was resumption of Akhand Path they were, in fact, coming for political purposes. He further stated that he saw the Administrator, who was accompanied by other officers, also advancing to meet the Jatha to stop them. But, as the Akalis were rushing forward, the official party had to beat a hasty retreat. He said that he had heard the bullets passing by his head. It was reported to him that one Imam Din had received a bullet wound in his thigh and so he sent him to a medical officer for treatment and report and he produced the report as an exhibit. He said that Mazura Singh, a resident of the State, produced his turban which had been pierced with a bullet. He also produced a Takkava (axe)) which, he alleged, he had recovered from Musamat Kisnin Kaur, one of the accused.

The accused did not cross-examine the witness.

Col. Bachan Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the State forces and another Superintendent of Police will be examined tomorrow as prosecution witness.

LORD READING'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 14.

As far as is known in Simla there is no foundation for the statement made in the London "Times" Special Service cable dated May 12th that Lord Reading intends to visit England immediately the new legislation permits.

CHOLERA IN BIHAR.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, May 14.

The Director of Public Health reports that the Cholera epidemic in Bihar is abating although there were over 2,500 deaths last week.

The epidemic is still very severe in Champaran but has abated considerably in Durbhanga, Muzaffarpur and other districts and is rapidly diminishing in other districts in the Patna Division.

GOVT'S. PURDAH COMMITTEE.

DUTY OF LEGISLATORS.

PROSPECTS OF SIMLA SESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The publication, in Gazette Extraordinary, of Steel Protection Bill brings the special session of the Central Legislature nearer to us than ever. That this session is not to last more than ten days has also been made clear by official announcement made on Monday. The session appears to be therefore a tariff session and nothing else. If any enthusiastic spirit wants to import into the atmosphere of Simla anything like the scene witnessed in Delhi he will be disappointed. The proposers of the resolutions, notices of which have been given by Pandit Motilal Nehru and a few others of the Swaraj Party, may therefore have to bide their time till officials are in a mood to listen to these subjects. The most important of them is by the leader of the Swaraj Party, characterising the response made to the resolution on full responsible Government as wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory, and that a substantial acceptance of that resolution would meet the requirements of the situation, that a resolution asking for a substantial part of the motion had emanated from Pandit Motilal Nehru was considered in official circles here as a sort of climbdown on his part, especially in view of the conversations at Juhu, but even this resolution cannot be moved because the coming session is only for the discussion of legislation arising out of the Tariff Board's Report.

A PURDAH COMMITTEE.

Meantime, the Government of India appear to be satisfied with their own *purdah* Committee on defects of the working of Reforms. This Committee, the composition of which is as uninspiring as its scope is limited, sat for the third time, yesterday, and is determined to proceed in its own self-complacent manner, the outbursts of liberal mentors notwithstanding, the question of associating with this enquiry certain non-officials who have experience in the working of the Reforms has not so far received consideration of Government. Whether such non-official association will be granted or not it is even difficult to guess. Meanwhile Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari has given notice of an interpellation which he will put in the Council of State. He will ask *inter alia* about the scope of work of the constitution of the Committee then as to whether non-officials would be associated with the work of the Committee at any stage, and, if so, at what stage and for what purposes. I understand notices of several such questions have also been sent by some members of the Legislative Assembly.

Upon answers to these questions will depend whether there would be, if not a resolution as given notice of by Pandit Motilal Nehru—at least a motion for adjournment on the subject of Reforms. In any case the Swarajists, if they mean business, must, alongside their labours with the tariff proposals, bring the question of Reforms Meanwhile news has been received from Calcutta that Mr. C. R. Das, in spite of his ill-health, has left for Bombay to confer with Mahatma Gandhi. What exactly will be the result of his visit to the leader of the Non-co-operation movement it is impossible to learn here, but it is hoped that nothing will be done which would bring the Swarajist labours to an abrupt stop. If the Swarajists had not brought in the millenium they have at least made the Government of India realise the force of public opinion at least on some subjects. Indeed the Tariff Bill, published yesterday, is proof of it.

DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION.

This Bill is intended to give complete effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board, and is the first notable step in the policy of discriminating protection so unanimously recommended by the Fiscal Commission and accepted by Government. That the Government have not attempted to whittle down the proposals of the Board is a matter on which they can be congratulated. The fact of the matter is that the proposals of the Board are in themselves cautious in the extreme, and as such could not be further watered down if Government wanted really to satisfy the pressing needs of a struggling industry like Tatas, but the European commercialists in Calcutta and a few other stations have organized a raging and tearing campaign against the proposed encroachment on their vested interests and my information is that a good number of them are coming up strongly with a good deal of literature, with a view to poison the minds and ears of the legislators who would meet on the 27th instant. Most of them are from Bengal, the home of several industries which are dependent on the use of steel, but unfortunately there is also expected a large contingent from Bombay to checkmate the efforts of interested people in Bombay. They attach the greatest importance to the protection to the steel industry and already the Indian Merchants' Chamber have taken the lead in the matter. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, their representative in the Legislative Assembly, has in a note pointed out the necessity of Government immediately giving entire effect to the Tariff Board's proposals. Sir Purshotamdas is not satisfied even with the Tariff Board's proposals, for he points out that from the quotations available in India at present, the basic prices which rule now are lower than what the Tariff Board had taken them at for their recommendations, and therefore Government should provide adequate margin for the steel industry, whose solicitude is the attempted goal of the Tariff Board and indeed of the whole country. While this may be the Bombay view, which is shared by some members of the Assembly, attempts are being made in other Provinces in the opposite direction, but Government are pledged to give full effect to the Board's proposal. There will, of course, be several amendments to the Tariff Bill by Nationalist members with a view to give greater protection. There will thus be a fight on the extent of the protection and bounty to be given to several articles of steel, but the session, we are assured, is not likely to last more than ten days.

THE DUTY OF LEGISLATORS.

Whether a sufficient number of Swarajists and other Indian elected members will be in Simla to attend the short session of ten days is a doubtful question, but it is hoped every one will realise the importance of the occasion and value his duty in sharing in the great task of saving the Indian steel industry from being choked by dumping by foreign countries. Moreover, there is the larger question of Swaraj which cannot be allowed to die, and some means must be found by members of the Assembly to raise it. India cannot be satisfied with the Departmental enquiry, although Lord Olivier, in reply to H.H. the Aga Khan deputation that waited on him in London yesterday, assured that it is an expert body and is undertaking only preliminary investigations which are essential before the precise lines of further proceedings could be settled but unless there is further pressure from non-official legislators on Simla the authorities at Whitehall are likely to take no further action than that undertaken by the enquiry of the Muddiman Committee. Hence the need for vigilance and united demand.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

INVITED TO LUNCH BY LORD OLIVIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 14.

A Special Cable from London to "Swarajya" of Madras says: Lord Olivier invited Lala Lajpat Rai to lunch with him on Friday. They had a long talk and the drift of conversation is not known.

DINNER TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

Another cable says: Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar and Mr. K. O. Roy are giving a dinner to the Secretary of State for India on Monday next.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE IN ERZERUM REGION.

50 CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 14.

Constantinople.—A violent earthquake occurred in the region of Erzerum. Several villages were destroyed. There were about 50 victims. The Railway has been damaged.—Reuter.

RENT RESTRICTION BILL.

MOTION CARRIED.

LONDON, May 14.

There was renewed uproar in the House of Commons, to-day, in the Committee stage of the Rent Restrictions Bill. The Labour member, Mr. Mardy Jones, who is in charge of the Bill, moved that the Committee should report that progress is impossible. He declared that the Tory game was to kill the bill, and congratulated the Tories on their loyalty to landlords who were out to fleece tenants. Sir Kingsley Wood described the attitude of the Government's representative as contemptible. Eventually, after much mutual abuse, the motion was carried.—Reuter

HOUSING POLICY OF GOVT.

LONDON, May 14.

An important item of the Government's Housing Policy is contained in the circular issued by the Ministry of Health to local authorities, announcing the agreement reached at the recent Housing Conference which provides a subsidy of thirteen pounds ten shillings annually, for each house for a period of forty years, Government providing two-thirds and the local authority the remaining third. It is also stipulated rents shall be at the pre-war rates.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SIAM

about

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

In Siam, as in other countries throughout the world, Baby's Own Tablets are the trusted children's remedy in many homes. Here is what Mr. Ro Suh San, of the Siam Electricity Co., 109, Song Ward Road, Bangkok, says about them:—

"Formerly my four children were constantly suffering from one ailment or another such as fever, colic and constipation. But of late none of them has been ill, and I attribute this to the use of Baby's Own Tablets. One of my boys had an especially bad teething period, but Baby's Own Tablets proved invaluable in soothing him and relieving the pains."

For infants and young children of every race and clime Baby's Own Tablets are equally helpful and health-restoring in cases of infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, vomiting, colds, croup, teething troubles. They sooth the nerves, expel worms, quickly bring restful sleep in a perfectly natural way, are guaranteed absolutely safe and free from opiates, narcotics, or other harmful drugs. Chemists sell them at 1/4 as. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—

Narotam Girdhar & Co., A.M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

LIFE LONG VOW.

GUJARAT CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BORSAD, May 15.

The Gujarat Political Conference reassembled this morning at 9 a.m. Proceedings commenced with national songs including one by Mr. Raichura of Bombay about Mahatma Gandhiji and his pure ideals and self-sacrifices which was greatly appreciated by the audience. There were only four or five resolutions on the agenda for the day and from what had happened at last night's Subjects Committee meeting it was evident that that was the only work before the Conference after which the sessions would close. This was rather a surprise for many though, as Mr. Vallabhai put it, it would be quite a unique Conference in India which finished its business within four hours.

Opening the regular proceedings the President put the following three resolutions from the chair which were passed unanimously:—

(1) This Conference considers it the greatest good fortune of Gujarat specially and the country generally that with God's grace our Mahatmaji was saved from a terrible illness and came back amidst us freed from jail and prays that God may grant him long life enabling him to serve the country for a long time.

This Conference heartily congratulates all those who suffered hardships in the Nagpur Satyagraha and enhanced the glory of Gujarat.

This Conference hearilty congratulates the people of Borsad and brave volunteers for their brilliant victory in the Borsad "no tax" Satyagraha.

But the resolution of the day was moved by Darbarshree Gopaldas Desai. "This Conference heartily welcomes Mahatmaji's message to the Borsad people and accordingly recommends every worker in Borsad to take a lifelong vow to make the taluka fully prepared so that no one shall use anything but Khaddar, there shall be not a single shop selling foreign or millcloth; no one shall steal or practise debauchery; no one shall take liquor or opium; all children of the taluka shall be attending national schools; there shall be no quarrels and if there are they shall be settled by arbitration. Hindus and Mussalmans shall live like brothers and none shall despise the untouchables." In moving the resolution Darbar Shree Gopaldas declared that he along with others had already taken the vow and it was the duty of all to Mahatmaji and to Gujarat to take the vow.

Supporting the resolution on behalf of the Kaira District Mr. Fulchand Bapuji said that originally Bardoli had been selected for this very resolution but Chowri Choura intervened and they had to postpone Satyagraha. The resolution was a question of life and death to India and if it has not got the strength of workers behind it would fail. Dr. Chandulal Desai (Broach) further supporting said no morally fallen nation could obtain freedom. This movement is really a religious one and not political and the resolution marks its real beginning. They should take a vow only if they were able to fulfil it. Mr. Pragji Desai of Surat said he remembered disappointing moments in the Satyagraha Movement of South Africa but they had taken a vow of dying in the struggle and ultimately they won. He did not believe Bardoli was a failure so long as workers were enthusiastic. He hoped Bardoli would compete with Borsad. Mr. Gokuldas Raichura further supported. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel rising to speak on the resolution received a hearty ovation. He said after Mahatmaji's release they were depending too much upon him. Even about trifling things people were writing to Mahatmaji and while he was at Juhu he was quite bewildered. If they ran to Mahatmaji every time they could not get Swarajya. Again they should not think Mahatmaji would remain outside for a long time. So long as they did not learn to stand on their own feet India could not get Swarajya. He was glad that only real workers had attended the Conference. They should take a vow only on their responsibility after perfect deliberation. If anyone went back the whole province would suffer. He congratulated those who had taken the vow already.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Mahadev Desai next moved the fifth and the last resolution putting stress on the constructive programme. The Conference also appointed a Committee to investigate minutely the progress of the work done in such centres or communities to make recommendations and to prepare a scheme of provincial service for the Gujarat Vidyapith graduates and other youths and submit it at a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee within two months. The Committee consists of Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel (President), Kakasheb Kalelkar, Ravishanker Vyas, Narhari Parikh, Chandulal Desai, Abbas Tyebji and members and Mr. Indulal Yagnik and Mr. Mahadeo Desai Secretaries. The resolution was passed unanimously after being supported by Laxmidas Purushottam.

Mr. Mohanlal Pandya then thanked the President and delegates. He said he knew Mr. Kalelkar for the last fifteen years and he had become a true Gujarati. Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj being requested to address the Conference said he loved Gujarat more than his own province and congratulated Gujarat on possessing a great leader like Mahatmaji. Gujarat was ahead of all the provinces and he wished it would maintain its premier position.

In his closing remarks the President Mr. Kalelkar said he was not fit to be President. He was a mere toy. He had wandered all over India but found his home in Gujarat. He had found his Guru, his true friends, his pupils in Gujarat. Gujarat had confidence in the great sage who had awakened all sleeping souls and it was sure to succeed.

The Conference ended amidst loud shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatmaji Ki Jai."

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

GOVT. GUARANTEE INCREASED.

LONDON, May 14.

The House of Commons, without division, agreed to increase the Government guarantee in connection with the Empire Exhibition from £ 100,000 to £ 600,000 after a motion to reduce the extended guarantee had been withdrawn. Mr. Lunn explained that the cost incurred by the Exhibition authorities to the opening day was £ 2,823,000, less revenue of £ 594,000. A further £ 379,000 was required to complete the construction. It was expected that the millionth visitor would be reached to-day.

Mr. Thomas, replying to critics, hoped that it might later be decided to continue the Exhibition. The assests in any case would not be thrown away. The Exhibition was a magnificent success. He did not believe a penny of this guarantee would be required.

Mrs. Wintringham moved a resolution urging the employment of more women police at Wembley.

Mr. Thomas, replying, denied there was any evidence whatever that special protection was necessary because of the presence of coloured men. He said more women would be employed if required.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Replying to Mr. Sommerville, Mr. Thomas said every one of the Dominions was spending more on the Exhibition than the British Government.—Reuter.

ROYALTIES AT WEMBLEY.

LONDON, May 14.

The two Queens (British and Romanian) made various purchases at the stalls in the Indian Section. The King chatted with Major Watts, Commanding the Punjab and Baluchi Bands. Queen Mary conversed with the Drum Major of the Baluchis. The Royal Party was received at the Burma Pavilion by the playing of Burmese songs and escorted by four Burmese carrying sunshades. Both the Queens bought bracelet and Ceylon star sapphires at the Ceylon Section.

AN M. P. UNSEATED.

LONDON, May 14.

Mr. Frank Gray, a member of the House of Commons, has been unseated as the result of hearing of a petition against his election for the City of Oxford on the ground that his election expenses exceed the amount allowed.—Reuter.

ELECTION AGENT CONVICTED.

The Judges found Grey's elecion agent, Johnstone, guilty of fraud and perjury. Gray had done much that was foolish and reprehensible but he was not corrupt and dishonest, and should be honourably acquitted.

STATE BALL.

LONDON, May 14.

There was a brilliant assemblage of 2,000 people at the State Ball at Buckingham Palace to-night, when the principal guests were the King and Queen of Rumania. The King and Queen were present, as were the Prince of Wales, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught and the London representatives of the Dominions.—Reuter.

LECTURES AT GORAKPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GORAKHPUR, May 13.

Sjt. Purushotamdas Tandan of Allahabad and Sjt. Jagatnarain Lal of Patna addressed a meeting on the Ismail Park, Gorakhpur on the 12th instant. Referring to the country's present state Babu Jagatnarain Lal said the enthusiasm noticed is a solid stuff devoid of hollownesses and the emotional wave once visible in the country has settled down. They must learn to make greater and greater sacrifice like other countries and ignore petty causes for distrust and suspicion which necessarily occur in such vast movements. He concluded with an appeal to work the constructive programme. Sjt. Purushottamdas Tandan stated that all progress proceeds like motion rising and falling but always advancing onwards. We are to-day in the ebb of one such wave but an advance is certain. This happened in every land.

The next Session of the Madras Legislative Council commences on 18th August.—A. P.

SHALL INDIANS BE DRIVEN OUT OF SOUTH AFRICA?

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

It has been necessary to sound a strong warning note in the Press that the danger of the Class Areas Bill is by no means over. Indeed, the news which I have received from South Africa makes me seriously afraid that the postponment of the Bill, owing to the Dissolution of Parliament, is not unlikely to do us more harm than good. For the elections are almost set in to be fought over this issue among others, and leaders of all parties will give assurances to their constituents that they will not weaken on the Indian question. I would point out that the Bill has now become a purely Indian measure. Practically all other races have been excluded from it. Indeed, the Indians in the Cape Province have also been excluded because they have political rights, and therefore the Cape members of Parliament did not like to have their opposition.

I have now before me the exact quotation from the Asiatic Inquiry Commission Report, which deals with the present Asiatic locations in the Transvaal. It must be understood that wherever such locations might be placed under the Class Areas Bill, the result is likely to be the same as that described by the Inquiry Commission. Let us see then what the Commissioners say, remembering that they were themselves South African statesmen dealing with conditions in their own country. They report as follows.

(1) "The result of our visits of inspection to some of the locations or so called bazaars at present set apart for Asiatics in Transvaal was not such as to inspire confidence in a general policy of segregation. At Germiston, Asiatics are prohibited by the terms of the title to stands from residing or trading in the townships. But the Municipality has established an Asiatic Bazaar about a mile outside the town in which there are considerable number of Indians resident, principally hawkers and a few shopkeepers. The business carried on is chiefly with the natives employed at the neighbouring mines and those who reside in adjoining native location. This Bazaar appeared to be in a very neglected and insanitary condition.

"But our worst experience by far was at Vrededorp township, close to Johannesburg and within its municipal limits, which was originally established by President Paul Kruger for the benefit of indigent burghers in the Republic. There are two locations, one for Asiatics and the other for natives. They adjoin one another, and are separated form the European portion of the township by a single street; but no effort seems to be made to keep the inhabitants of the two locations apart. We found as many natives and Cape coloured people as Indians in the Asiatic locations. The members of the Commission were guided through the location by the Municipal Medical Officer of Health, and made a close and thorough inspection of its conditions, which were found to be appalling. It is difficult to conceive of a worse slum existing in any part of the world. We found the inhabitants crowded and huddled together in small hovels amidst indescribable filth and leading a most insanitary mode of life. And this was the state of things existing within the Municipality of Johannesburg, the wealthiest and the most popular town in South Africa, and within a little more than a mile of its magnificent Town Hall.

"The majority of the inhabitants of this location appeared to be Asiatics of a low and depraved type, though we met with a few of the superior class, who strongly resented the miserable conditions under which they have to live. The outbreak of bubonic plague in 1904 had its origin in the Vrededorp Asiatic location, but although many of its tenements were destroyed at that time and have since been re-erected, there seems to be no improvement. According to the report of the Medical Officer of Health, the place continues to be a serious danger to the public health in Johannesburg. It is said to be the favourite haunt of illicit liquor dealers and criminals of the worst character.

"In the circumstances, it is not surprising to find the Indian Community point to the so-called bazaars or locations as examples of what may be expected if they are to be relegated to such places at the behest of municipalities in the Transvaal. Any attempt to enforce compulsory segregation would result in failure and would lead to a resurgence of the passive resistance movement....."

(2) "The suggestion that holders of new licences should be confined to trade in locations or segregated areas outside the township is not reasonable, and does not commend itself to us. As was said by the Chief Justice in Motan's case, if the commercial dealings of the Indian trader were to be restricted to the location in which he lived, situated outside the town proper, and peopled only by men of his own race, then he might for practical purposes as well not trade at all. The result is, however, precisely what is aimed at by some of those who are responsible for the suggestion. Several witnesses who advocated compulsory segregation both as to trade and residence, candidly stated that they supported it only as a means to an end, *that end being to drive the Asiatics out of the country.*"

In spite of these views expressed by the South African Asiatic Inquiry Commission every political party in South Africa appears now to be pledged to bring in a racial measure, which will force Indians in Natal either to live under conditions repulsive to any person of refinment, or else to leave the country. It is to this dilemma that Indians domiciled in South Africa are being forced step by step. I do not think that the people of India can view with too great alarm and apprehension the prospect which is now before us.

MILL-WORKERS' INDEBTEDNESS.

DUTY OF EMPLOYERS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

If a stranger to Bombay happened to visit the mill area on pay-days, it would be a surprise to him to see, at every mill without exception, a number of Pathans and Marwaris awaiting the mill-workers. He would, as is natural, make enquiries and would find out that these Pathans and Marwaris are money-lenders and that they are waiting for the mill-workers, to whom they have lent money, to receive back either their capital or interest—in most cases it is invariably the interest. It would not be a wonder if the stranger feels sick at such scenes, but in course of time, if he happens to settle in Bombay, he would get accustomed to this state of things and would come to take it merely as a natural sequence to life in this city. But, on the other hand, if he be a philanthropist and tries to find out whether there are any ways of alleviating the conditions of these labourers, the problems would loom so large and present so many difficulties that he would acknowledge the impossibility for any one individual to take effective steps in this direction. And owing to this very reason it is that many of the citizens of Bombay have come to view the present bitter conditions of the mill-workers as quite natural. It will be obvious from what has been said that the problem of the labouring classes as regards their indebtedness is one to be solved by the creation of co-operative societies, and it is gratifying to note that under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute "the co-operative propaganda and the actual work of organising societies has been going on during the last seven or eight years," and, according to the Secretary's report which he read before the Bombay Mill Workers' Co-operative Conference at Parel "much work still remains to be done and really speaking only a fringe of the problem has been touched." The Secretary gave a lucid analysis of this problem in his report from which one understands that there are two classes of mill workers:—(1) those who are not much indebted to the money-lenders and whom the co-operative credit socities can help to save themselves from their creditors (2) those who are hopelessly debt-ridden, to whom co-operative credit cannot reach. Although there are many credit societies established in the mills with the sympathy of the mill-owners themselves, it seems that here is a golden opportunity for the mill-owners to win the mill workers to their side by doing them a good turn and in saying this reference is made to the second class of mill workers who deserve the sympathy of the mill-owners. They have to pay from half an anna to four annas per rupee per month in the way of interest and as their earnings are very meagre, they are fleeced by the Pathans and Marwaris who are invariably their creditors. What is suggested is that the mill-owners should find out this class of their workmen and by undertaking to pay off their debts at a time deliver them from the hands of these avaricious money-lenders, who resort to inhuman methods to collect their dues; the mill-owners can receive back what they have lent by deducting the amounts from the wages earned by their operatives. In making this suggestion I have not only the mill-owners in view but also others who employ labour to a large extent, and have no doupt that such a gesture of sympathy on the part of the employers will earn for them the good will of their employees and will avert many a labour trouble in Bombay. Thus the resolution requesting all employers of labour actively to encourage organisation of co-operative socities in order to free the labourers from the clutches of professional money lenders and their exhorbitant and extortionate rates of interest, varying between 75 per cent. and 300 per cent. per annum, deserves the support of every right-thinking citizen.

BHAGUR'S GRIEVANCES.

The following is the text of the resolutions passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bhagur held on 12th May 1924 under the presidentship of Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C. of Nasik:—

"This public meeting of the inhabitants of Bhagur, while expressing their gratitude to the Government for their decision to constitute Bhagur a municipal area, beg to reiterate their demand as expressed in a resolution passed at a public meeting held on 11th March, 1924, that the constitution of the Municipality should provide for an elective majority and an elected president. Unless the Municipality is so constituted, it will not give satisfaction to the people of Bhagur, nor will it be truly representative of the popular will and a genuine instrument of popular education in local self-government.

"This meeting submits that the notification regarding the exclusion of Bhagur from the Cantonment limits does not apply to the whole of the village, and as such, is contrary to the promise given by the Government that the entire village will be excluded from the Cantonment limits. The effect of the notification is, in fact, to partition the village, that portion of it which lies to the Northern side being still retained within Cantonment limits. Besides being against the original promise of the Government, such partition will have these two undesirable effects, viz. (1) the inhabitants living within the portion still retained within Cantonment limits will not enjoy the benefit of proposed municipal self-Government, a benefit to which they are as much entitled as the other inhabitants, and (2) this portion contains Hindu temples, a mosque and a Mahomedan cemetery and this circumstance will not fail to give rise to frequent misunderstanding and trouble in case they are retained within Cantonment jurisdiction, which those who use them are not subject to such jurisdiction.

"This meeting therefore strongly urges that in view of these considerations, the notification should be so amended as to apply to the whole of the village; otherwise the grievances of the people will not be wholly redressed."

These resolutions have been sent to the Bombay Government and the Collector, Nasik.

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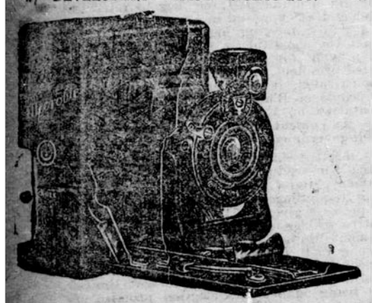

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FOSTERING CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

REMOVAL OF DUTY ON SULPHUR.

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION.

The following report of the Tariff Board, dated March 17, regarding the import duty on sulphur, has just been issued. The Board recommends the removal of import duty on all kinds of sulphur:—

In all nine representations were received by the Board on the subject of the removal of the duty on sulphur. Four were from firms engaged in the manufacture of chemicals, and three from firms which manufacture sulphuric acid in order to produce sulphate of ammonia as part of the coke bye-product recovery process. The other two were submitted by the Indian Metallurgical Association and the India Tea Association. All the representatives, except the last, desired the abolition of the duty because of the industrial importance of sulphuric acid, for which sulphur is the essential raw material. The Indian Tea Association, on the other hand, pointed out that sulphur (in the form of "flowers of sulphur") was used extensively by the tea industry in the preparation of insecticides. We were not asked to consider any industrial use of sulphur except as a constituent of insecticides and of sulphuric acid.

Sulphur is not produced on a commercial scale in India at present, and apparently there is little prospect of such production in the near future. The only workable deposits of which we have heard are at Sanni in Baluchistan, and owing to their great distance from the industrial centres, the Railway freight on transport would be heavy. Nor does India possess workable deposits of sulphur ores, such as pyrites, which are freely used in other countries. It is true that a few years ago the Burma Corporation and the Tata Iron and Steel Company were interested in a scheme for the manufacture at Jamshedpur of sulphuric acid from zinc concentrates brought from the Corporation's mines in Burma. A large amount of money was spent on the scheme, but it was eventually abandoned. We are satisfied that there is no domestic production which would be prejudiced by the removal of the import duty.

The whole of the sulphur used in India is imported from abroad, and, in consequence of the freight charges and the import duty, the Indian manufacturer of sulphuric acid is at a disadvantage. The Indian Metallurgical Association has supplied us with the following figures for the average cost to consumers of sulphur in India as compared with England and America:—

America	Rs. 40 to Rs. 50	per ton.
England	Rs. 60 to Rs. 70	per ton.
India	Rs. 115 to Rs. 125	per ton.

The c.i.f. cost of sulphur in India is from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 a ton, landing and other charges amount to Rs. 6 a ton, and the present duty (15 per cent. on a tariff valuation of Rs. 100 per ton) is Rs. 15. In 1923 the valuation was Rs. 120, and the duty was therefore higher by Rs. 3. The removal of the duty would bring down the average cost to consumers at the ports to about Rs. 100 per ton. India would still be at a disadvantage as compared with other countries, but she would be substantially better off than she is at present.

Sulphuric acid is of industrial importance in manyways, and we are indebted to the Eastern Chemical Company, Bombay, for an enumeration of some of them. It is used for the manufacture of fertilisers such as superphosphates and sulphate of ammonia, and for the manufacture of other chemicals such as nitric and hydrochloric acids, Epsom salts and Aluminium sulphate. In certain branches of the steel industry (e.g., tinplate and wire) sulphuric acid is indispensable for pickling the metal, that is, for removing scale from its surface. It is also used in electric accumulators, in the manufacture of dyestuffs and explosives. The above list is far from exhaustive and the chemicals, of which sulphuric acid is a constituent, have many industrial applications, e.g., in dyeing and bleaching, to mention only one. Cheap sulphuric acid is of importance, directly or indirectly, to very many industries, and it is for this reason, no doubt, that the production of sulphuric acid in a country is sometimes spoken of as an index or barometer of its industrial prosperity.

The small use which has hitherto been made of artificial manures which are needed to maintain or restore the fertility of the soil, has long been a reproach to Indian agriculture. In all Provinces the Agricultural Departments of Government are anxious to stimulate and extend the use of fertilisers by the cultivator, and under the present tariff such fertilisers are admitted free of duty. Cheamper surphuric acid would do something to promote the manufacture of chemical manures in India and, by lowering their price make it possible for the raiyat to buy them. In this branch of manufacture, the fertiliser which is produced on the largest scale in India is sulphate of ammonia. This is produced in bye-product recovery plants (both in the coalfields and at Jamshedpur) by bubbling the waste gases from the coke ovens, after the tar has been extracted from them, through sulphuric acid. Sulphate of ammonia is thereby precipitated in the form of a white powder. It is unfortunate that only a small proportion of India's production of this valuable chemical manure is consumed in the country. The bulk of it is exported to Java and Mauritius for use in the sugar plantations, and to Ceylon. In these markets the Indian product has, of course, to compete with fertilisers imported from other countries, and the question of price is all important if India is to hold its own. A reduction in the cost of manufacture of sulphate of ammonia would also be beneficial in another direction. Since it is a bye-product produced in the manufacture of coke, any profits that are made are taken in reduction of the cost of producing coke, and thence ultimately of pig iron and steel.

The witnesses who gave evidence before us stated that the bulk of the sulphuric acid used in India was manufactured in the country, and the removal of the duty on sulphur is therefore important, not because the Indian manufacture of sulphuric acid cannot hold its own, but because cheaper sulphuric acid is indispensable to the establishment of other industries and particularly of the chemical industry. Oral evidence was given at Bombay by representatives of two companies engaged in the manufacture of chemicals. They expressed the desire to put before us proposals for an increase in the import duties on imported chemicals, but with these we were unable to deal, as the question had not been referred to us by the Government of India. The evidence made it clear, however, that chemicals are now being imported into India at very low prices and that the growth of the industry in the face of foreign competition will be difficult. The removal of the duty on sulphur would do something to cheapen the cost of producing chemicals in India, and it is very desirable that help should be given in this form.

We were not successful in obtaining exact information as to the reduction in the cost of various chemical products likely to result from the removal of the duty on sulphur. The calculations are somewhat intricate, and the representatives of the Companies were not agreed as to the quantities of sulphuric acid used in the production of certain chemicals and were, moreover, unwilling to disclose their manufacturing costs. But in the case of sulphate of ammonia, the evidence Mr. E. W. Watson gave on behalf of the Indian Metallurgical Association enables us to give the figures. Approximately one ton of sulphur is required to make 3.5 tons of 77 per cent. sulphuric, or 2.7 tons of pure, undiluted acid. The import duty of Rs. 15 a ton on sulphur, therefore, raises the cost of undiluted sulphuric acid by Rs. 5.5 a ton and the cost of the 77 per cent. acid by Rs. 43. According to the details given by Mr. Watson, the latter figure is from 6 to 7.3 per cent. of the cost of 77 per cent. acid. A ton of sulphate of ammonia contains three-quarters of a ton of undiluted sulphuric acid. The import duty on sulphur, therefore, means an addition of Rs. 4.1 to the cost of one ton of sulphate of ammonia. This is less than 2 per cent. of the market price of the fertiliser, and probably not much more than 2 per cent. of the cost of production. It may, however, mean a substantial sum to the manufacturer. The Tata Iron and Steel Company will require approximately 4,600 tons of sulphur annually, and the duty they would pay on this quantity is about Rs. 69,000.

The imports of sulphur into India during recent years are given in the following table.

	Imports. Tons.
Average of the 3 years, 1911-12 to 1913-14	5,764
1920-21	10,592
1921-22	6,277
1922-23	9,026
1923-24 (ten months) figures multiplied by 6/5	12,067

If the imports be taken at 12,000 tons, the sacrifice of revenue involved in removing the duty is a little over Rs. 1.8 lakhs.

We recommend that the present import duty of Rs. 15 a ton on sulphur be removed, and that henceforward sulphur be admitted free of duty. The reasons in favour of this proposal are, we think, strong. Sulphur is not produced in India and is not likely to be produced, and no domestic interest will therefore be prejudiced. On the other hand, the removal of the duty will be of substantial benefit to the chemical industry and the manufacture of fertilisers, as well as to other industries.

The present duty of Rs. 15 a ton is applicable to what is known as "rough sulphur." Sulphur is also imported in two other forms known as "flowers of sulphur" and "roll sulphur" and the tariff valuations of these forms are Rs. 120 and Rs. 140 a ton respectively, the duties being Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 a ton. It is "rough sulphur" which is used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and the bulk of the imports are in this form. "Flowers of sulphur" are used chiefly for medicinal preparations and for insecticides, and it is on account of the latter use that the Indian Tea Association has asked that this form also should be freed from duty. Their estimate is that the tea industry is now paying on account of import duty on sulphur a sum considerably in excess of Rs. 25,000 a year. Regarding the uses to which "roll sulphur" is put we have no information. It is the removal of the duty on "rough sulphur" that is the important matter, but since the removal of duty on "flowers of sulphur" would benefit the tea industry and the imports of the third form are apparently small, we do not think it is advisable to discriminate. We, therefore, recommend that the import duty on all kinds of sulphur should be removed.

LECTURE ON HINDU SANGATHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, May 14.

At last night's public meeting organised by the local Hindu Sabha Pandits Din Dayal and Moulchandra made very important speeches dealing with the Hindu-Muslim question and the Hindu Sangathan. Pandit Moulchandra explained the objects of the Hindu Sangathan at great length and cleared the false impression created by interested persons that the Hindu Sabhas would or were intended to break the Hindu-Muslim unity or fight the non-Hindus. He told the Hindus that in helping the Muslims in the Khilafat question they had conferred no obligation on Muslims but had only done their brotherly duty to neighbours. A strong Hindu community as well as a strong Muslim community was needed for the nation's work.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 15.

Serbistan, Hedley, Busreh.
Branksom Hall, Calvert, Cardiff.
Aras, Kent, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

May 15.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Chindwara, Rebas, Calcutta.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.
Trieste, Grimmie, Trieste.
Shunko Maru, Fright, Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Branksom Hall for New York.
Steamer Nurmahal for Calcutta.
Steamer Perim for Antwerp.
Steamer Mashobra for Antwerp.

S S Branksom Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Branksom Hall, 2808 tons, Captain H Calvert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

S S Chindwara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chindwara, 3307 tons, Captain A P Rebas, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain C J Halls, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trieste:—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Trieste, 3325 tons, Captain Grimmie, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shunko Maru:—The Osaka Sosen Kaisha's steamer Shunko Maru, 5027 tons, Captain J Fright, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, May 15.)

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Shed.
1 Amazon Maru, 4823, Kobe, 24/5, O S Kaisha.
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 24/5, M M and Co.
3 Nurjehan 3379, Durban, 24/5, T M and Co.
4 Circassia, 4327, Liverpool, 27/5, Graham
7 Dongola, 4742, Aden, 17/5, M M and Co.
8 Othello, 3291, K'chi, N.F., J F and Co.
9 Glenmoor 2404 Barcelona 19/5 Graham & Co.
13 Engleston, 4463, Jeddah, 12/5, A Nemazee and Co.
12 Marienfels, 4,629, K'chi, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Aquileia, 4,207, Genoa, 15/5, M Italiana.
17 Serbistan, 1864, Genoa, 28/5, T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalaputra 3113, Karachi . . S S N Co.
3 Bankura, 1915, Basra, 22/5, M M and Co.
6 Branksom Hall, 2392, Genoa, 20/5, T M and Co.
7 Bardistan 2,592, Genoa, 2015, T M & Co.
10 & 11 Swazi, 3174, Cal, 19/5, F F C and Co.
15 Shuja, 3112, R S Ports, 15/5, T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunko Maru, 3027, Japan, 16/5, O S Kaisha.
B Jalapalaka, 2639, Rangoon, 18/5, T M and Co.
C & R Trieste 3328 Trieste, 14/5 L Triestino.
D & E Kidderpore, 3263, Kobe, 17/5, M M & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF. NF, A S Shustary.
N Chindwara 3307, N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
P Lahore, 3143, N.F., 17/5, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent E I S N Co.

Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.

Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.

Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.

Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent E N Co.

City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent E N Co.

Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Hongkong due about 10th June, E N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.

Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.

Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.

Oxenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.

EXPORTS.

May 15.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—2500 cwts peas, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—220 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co; 7 bales wool, Nurmohmad and Sons; 14 bales wool, E G Hoosein; 320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 267 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co; 7890 cwts oil cakes, J Permanand and Co; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 100 bales cotton waste, K Vishram and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—4 bales silk reeled 2 bales woollen carpet, 10 bales raw silk, Cox's and King's Shipping Agency.

S S Lahore for London:—26 bundles woollen carpet, H A Ebrahimoff; 10 bales woollen carpet, S M H Kadarbux; 4 bales woollen carpet, D Jewansingh; 2200 cwts groundnut oil cake, Alliance T Co; 6320 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co; 25 cwts gum olibanum, J Moolchand; 4 bundles woollen carpet, H A Aminoff; 5 bundles woollen carpet, F Hajioff; 10000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 20 cases bristles, M M and Co; 37 cwts fishmaws, H A Mahmud and Co.

S S Lahore for Constantinople:—30 bundles woollen carpet, H A Ebrahimoff.

S S Serbistan for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Serbistan for Genoa:—15000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Amarsey; 55 bales cotton, A Durst; 160 bales cotton, K Deechand and Co; 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Marienfels for Hamburg:—1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 cwts buffalo horns, L Tharia and Sons; 3000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 311 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 30 bales cotton fly, K Vishram and Co; 50 bales hemp, J Vishweshwar; 2100 cwts groundnut oil cake, 180 cwts fish oil, L Ebramji.

S S Marienfels for Bremen:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Marienfels for Malmoe:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Marienfels for Bergen:—6 cases cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Marienfels for Stockholm:—6 cases cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Marienfels for Rotterdam:—7000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal; 69 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Marienfels for Gothenburg:—18 cases cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Marienfels for Copenhagen:—12 cases cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Othello for Hull:—10000 cwts cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Otheilo for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, L Dreyfus and Co; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Glenmoor for Barcelona:—2000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 20 cases cassings, S M H Kadarbux; 230 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Exports; 55 bales cotton, S Hemraj; 50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 100 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co; 490 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Glenmoor for Antwerp:—191 cwts goat skin, H M Edwards and Co.

S S Trieste for Trieste:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Bordistan for Genoa:—336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—168 bales cotton, Alli Bros.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—523 bales cottan, C Bomanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 15.

S S Ulslad from Gothenburg, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—2178 bundles ceiling boards, 841 bundles planned boards, 261 bales paper, 81 bales newspaper, 470 cases matches, in zinc, 36 cases petroleum stoves, 211 cases petroleum stoves and blow lamps, 490 cases empty match boxes, 56 cases chloride of potash, 32 barrels paraffin, 15 barrels zinc plates, 79 reels blue box paper.

From Christiania:—32 reels news print paper, 175 cases condensed milk, 35 cases sterilized milk.

From Antwerp:—34 cases dogs' pike.

S S Trieste from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co:—175 cases matches, 13 cases wine, 32 cases perfumed soap, 15 cases sugar, 100 cases mineral water, 30 cases rubber shoes, 15 cases tecnicware, 85 cases soap, 54 barrels sugar of lead, 88 bundles hurricane lanterns, 180 drums acetic acid, 200 drums carbide of calcium.

From Venice:—1412 pieces pine wood reeds, 20 cases buttons.

From Bari:—1800 bags almonds.

S S Varela from Busrah, Agents British India S N Co Ltd:—2030 baskets or bundles wet dates, 72 bags gali, 3 bags specie, 52 bales 63 bundles wool, 13 bundles wool raw.

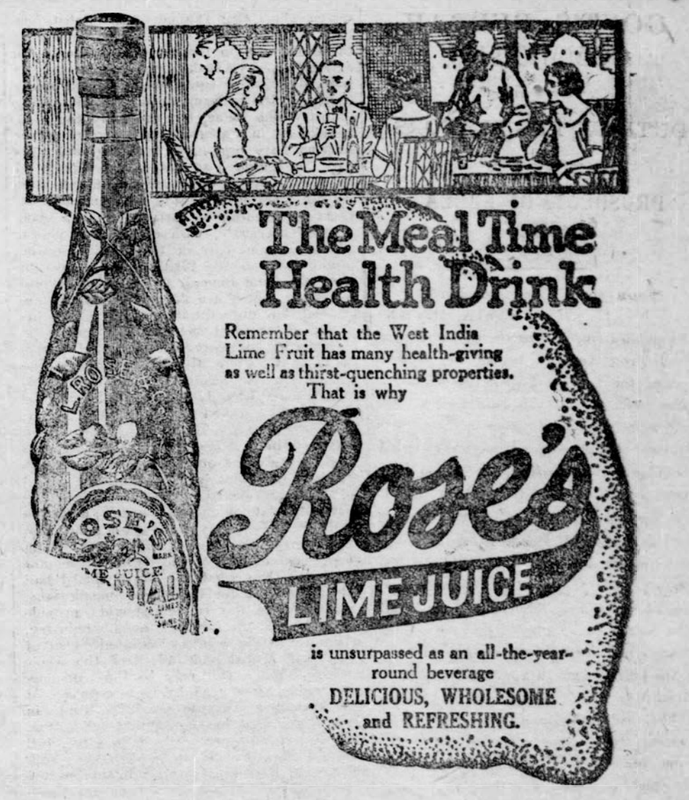
S S Ahmedi from Busrah, Agents Eastern Steam N Co Ltd:—200 bags gum, 67 bales 25 bundles cotton, 134 bundles leaves, 362 bundles wool.

From Bushire:—1274 bales cotton, 35 bundles skin, 36 cases attari, 22 bags linseed, 254 bags almond, 80 bags almond kernel, 295 bags gum tragacanth, 18 bags poppy seed.

From B. Abbas:—114 bundles wool, 15 bundles assafotida, 64 bundles 47 jottas cotton, 107 jottas assafotida, 704 bundles 495 bales cotton, 166 bags pistaches, 179 bags raisins, 247 bags almond, 92 bags gum.

S S Br. Admiral from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—9697-7 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Teubergen from Calcutta, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—6904 tons coal.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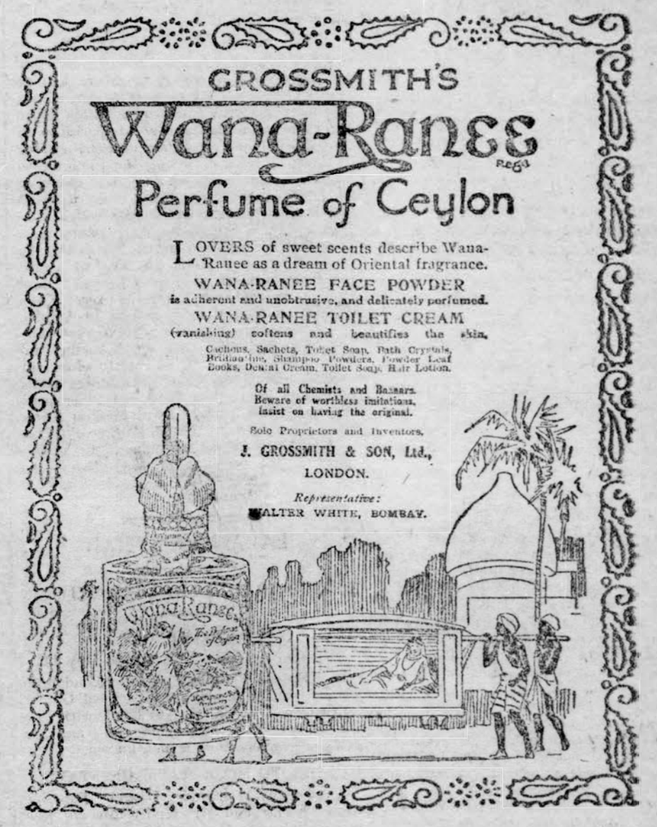
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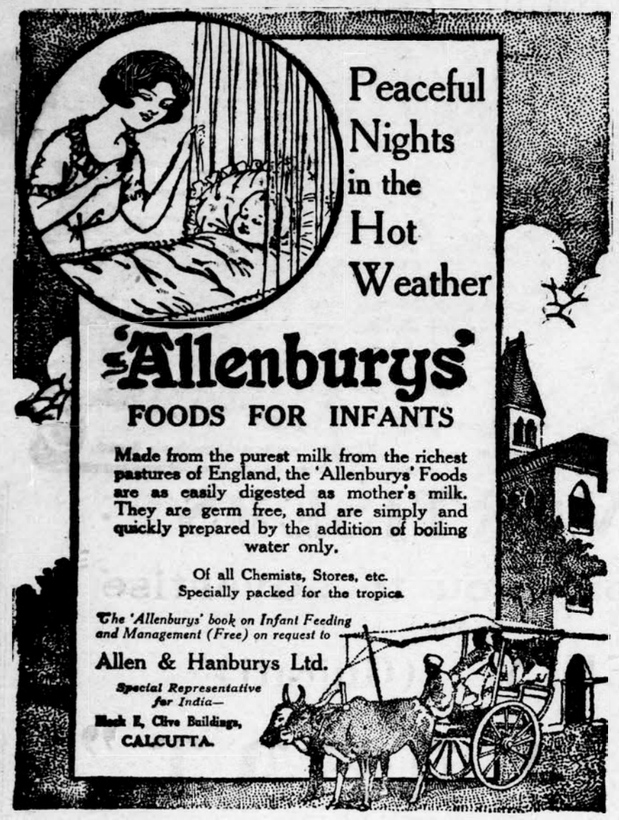

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PADROADO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the letter under the heading of "Padroado" appearing in your issue of the 9th instant signed "Sympathiser" in which he points out three blunders committed by the promoters and organisers of the meeting held at Calina on the 27th April 1924 under the Chairmanship of Mr. P. P. Carvalho, I shall be grateful if you will publish this rejoinder in your esteemed paper,

"Sympathiser" finds fault with the appointment of Mr. Carvalho as president at the meeting in question. He says that Mr. Carvalho has married a Goan lady; that he spends 11 months in Goa out of 12; and that therefore he is a Portuguese Goan subject.

I should like to ask whether he considers that Parsees and Hindoos of Bombay who have gone to England and other parts of the world and stayed there for months and years and, in some cases, married ladies of other nationalities, have lost their original nationality.

Suppose an East Indian gentleman marries a Goan lady, does it not follow that she takes her husband's nationality? Is he not aware of this established fact which is well evidenced in the case of children who, ipso facto, take their father's nationality?

May I also ask whether those Goans who leave their native land and come and stay in Bombay for more than 11 months in the year, nay for years at a stretch together, renounce their nationality? Certainly not.

"Sympathiser" refers to the fact of there having been some professional gentlemen present at the meeting and that they were passed over for the chairmanship in preference to Mr. Carvalho "a person of quite obscure status," I would ask whether "professionals" were essential to the chair.

Your readers cannot but come to the conclusion that your correspondent could not have been following the activities of the movement with which he expresses his sympathy for the past two years, as he would then recollect that Mr. Carvalho has been taking an active part in it and spoke at a similar meeting at Andheri on 21st May 1922 and can hardly be referred to as of "obscure status."—Yours, etc.

B. S. C.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Strange are the ways of the world! I have always been under the impression that the "Bombay Chronicle" was for "India for Indians", and champion of Indianisation of all services. But of late I've had to change my opinion—your policy is inconsistent. On the one hand you cry yourself hoarse for having Indians in every responsible post and on the other you try to encourage the abolition of one of the finest Indian manned organisation. The "Padroado" certainly has its faults; but these faults can easily be remedied if only all the good Catholics set upon doing it. At the bottom of all the present agitation is the strong hatred of the East Indian for everything Goan. And Padroado is mostly composed of Goans. This does not mean that others are debarred. Some of the staunchest supporters of the Padroado are East Indian priests.

Your giving prominence to anti-Padroado agitations you are only helping in breaking a very old Indan organization. Padroado has its faults; but these can certainly be remedied. And that the Padroado is trying to set its House in order is evidenced by the present activity amongst the Bombay Catholics. Will it be out of the way for me to suggest to you that you should advise through your valuable journal that all the agitators should help in improving the Padroado instead of trying to destroy it?—Yours etc.,

A HUMBLE CATHOLIC.

We would point out to our correspondent that we have given no advice to anybody on the subject. We have merely opened our columns to discussion of it.—Edr.—B. C.")

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Annual Report of the Bombay Sanitary Association there is a statement on page 2 to the effect that Dr. D. R. Desai of the Social Service League, Bombay, arranged in 1923 for a series of public magic lantern lectures, the lectures being paid by the Association for each lecture an honorarium of Rs. 15.

I am asked to make it clear that this course was arranged by Dr. Desai in his private capacity and not as a Member of the Social Service League. Further the sum of Rs. 15 is not paid as an honorarium to each lecturer, but provided by the Bombay Sanitary Association to cover the expenses incidental to the scheme, such as the pay of the lantern operator and the cost of conveyance to and from the places where the lectures are given.

I shall be much obliged if you would be good enough to publish this letter with a view to correcting the wrong impression which has been inadvertently conveyed in the paragraphs of the Report of the Bombay Sanitary Association in which the valuable voluntary services of Dr. Desai and those who assist him have been acknowledged.—Yours etc.,

J. E. SENDILANSD.
Honorary Secretary.

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

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C. P. SCOUTS' RALLY.

THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 13.

The Grand Boy Scout held last week at Mandla was a great success. Below is a summary from a letter of thanks from the Scounts to His Excellency the Governor the chief provincial scout.

Vivian Bose, Scout Master writes: I have been asked by all Scouts and Scouters who have been your guests for the past ten days to extend their hearty thanks to you for what has been the jolliest and most enjoyable camp they have ever attended. It has been not only one of its kind in India but also only one of its kind so far as we know in the whole history of scouting throughout the world. Every body has enjoyed themselves. There has been only one accident and there were only 5 or 6 cases of ordinary sickness. We were all without experience and yet everything has gone by without a hitch. Your Excellency has laid down a genuine foundation for solution of India's greatest difficulty.

A problem unique almost in the history of the world, bringing together of so many diverse and conflicting interests and races and religions and getting them to pull together for the sake of common good for statesmen and politicians may frame most perfect schemes but unless there be present good will and spirit of brotherhood most perfect schemes will be rendered unworkable. For your generous hospitality and untiring kindness in this Camp we ask you to receive from us thanks, a badge of scouts and keep it in memory of us.

DISCONTENT AMONG SAKKAR RESIDENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAWABAD, May 13.

The question of acquiring or stopping the use of the Hindu cremation ground at Sakkar owing to its proximity to the proposed bungalows for the Sakkar Barrage engineers has reached a crisis. The Sakkar citizens have held several meetings to express their determination not to give up the present site only to satisfy two or three officials who among all others are opposed to slight modification of bungalow plans in deference to the Hindu religious sentiment. It is apprehended that official obstinacy may lead to serious discontent.

RANGOON SHIPPING STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 14.

The strike of the shipping coolies continues. As previously arranged representatives of strikers met Mr. Cherry, Chairman of the Port Trust, and urged that the head maistry of the B. I. S. N. Co., should be replaced by one of their own nominees. As an appointment of such nominees, particularly of men in whom the company have no confidence, was considered unreasonable no settlement was reached.

FIRE IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 14.

The cause of the fire which broke out this morning at Pazundaung and destroyed 77 wooden buildings is not known.

LT. MACLAREN'S FLIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15

Owing to the discovery of water in petrol tanks, Squadron-Leader MacLaren could not make a start this morning. Petrol of proper quality has been sent for from Cawnpore and it is hoped that Lt. MacLaren will be able to start to-morrow.

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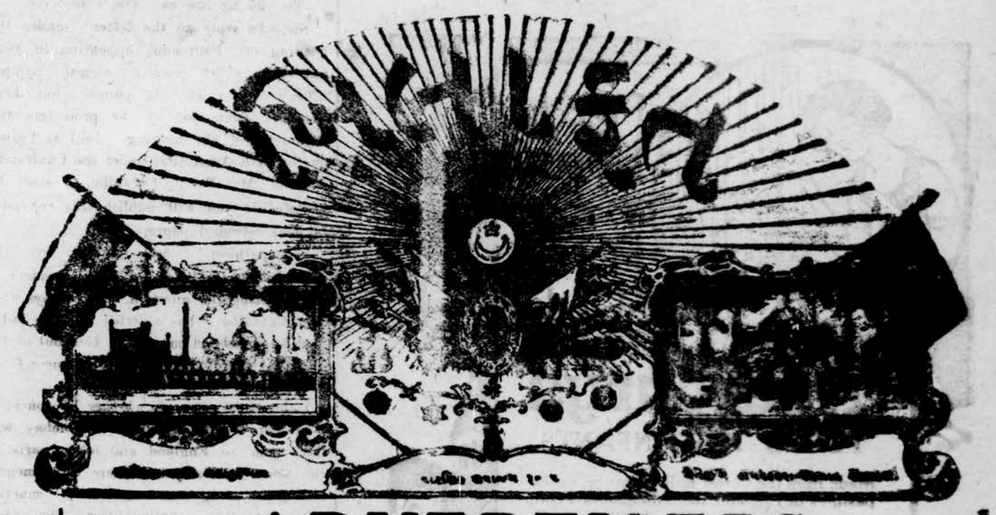

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